THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

THREE CENTS | Copyright 1918 by The Christian Science Publishing Society | BOSTON, U.S.A., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1918 | Sixteen Pages | VOL. X, NO. 278

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE BY TZECHO-SLOVAKS

Under Cable Instructions of Prof. Masaryk, National Council Declares Itself Cut Off From the Austro-Hungarian Empire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The declaration of independence of the Tzecho-Slovaks included in Bohemia, Moravia and Slovakia was proclaimed on Friday in Paris by the Tzecho-Slovak National Council under cable instructions of Prof. T. G. Masaryk, president of the council, from Washington. The declaration gives definite character to the revolution that has broken out in Bohemia against the Austro-Hungarian Government, and is the answer of the Tzecho-Slovaks to the offers of the Austro-Hungarian Government to establish autonomy and a federation of states.

As any federation connived at by the present rulers of Austria would bear the stamp and impress of the Hapsburgs, such a program is now impossible, under the present declaration.

The Tzecho-Slovaks take a definite stand for a republic, and declare themselves forever cut off from the empire of Austria-Hungary. The stand they have taken will, it is anticipated, be followed eventually by the Polish people to the north and by the Jugo-Slavs to the south, forming thus a chain of three independent republics between Austria, Germany and Russia.

The declaration itself, a copy of which has been placed at the disposal of The Christian Science Monitor, recites the wrongs that have been suffered through many centuries by the Tzecho-Slovaks. It declares their adherence to all the advanced theories of government as espoused by President Wilson. In their constitution, provision will be made for the full enfranchisement of women.

The government will be parliamentary in form and promises to take its full share of responsibility in reestablishing tranquility on a just and sound basis in Eastern Europe.

The declaration of independence of the Tzecho-Slovak nation by its provisional government reads as follows:

"At this grave moment when the Hohenzollerns are offering peace in order to stop the victorious advance of the allied armies and to prevent the dismemberment of Austria-Hungary and Turkey, and when the Hapsburgs are promising the federalization of the empire and autonomy to the dissatisfied nationalities committed to their rule, we, the Tzecho-Slovak National Council, recognized by the allied and American governments as the provisional government of the Tzecho-Slovak state and nation, in complete accord with the declaration of the Tzech deputies made in Prague on Jan. 6, 1918, and realizing that federalization and, still more, autonomy, mean nothing under a Hapsburg dynasty, do hereby make and declare this our declaration of independence.

"We do this because of our belief that no people should be forced to live under a sovereignty they do not recognize and because of our knowledge and firm conviction that our nation cannot freely develop in a Hapsburg mock-federation, which is only a new form of the denationalizing oppression, under which we have suffered for the past 300 years. We consider freedom to be the first prerequisite for federalization and believe that the free nations of Central and Eastern Europe may easily federate should they find it necessary.

"We make this declaration on the basis of our historic and natural right. We have been an independent state since the Seventh Century; and in 1526 as an independent state, consisting of Bohemia, Moravia, and Silesia, we joined with Austria and Hungary in a defensive union against the Turkish danger. We have never voluntarily surrendered our rights as an independent state in this confederation. The Hapsburgs broke their compact with our nation by illegally transgressing our rights and violating the constitution of our state, which they had pledged themselves to uphold, and we therefore refuse longer to remain a part of Austria-Hungary in any form.

"We claim the right of Bohemia to be reunited with her Slovak brethren of Slovakia, once part of our national state, later torn from our national body, and 50 years ago incorporated in the Hungarian State of the Magyars, who, by their unspeakable violence and ruthless oppression of their subject races, have lost all moral and human right to rule anybody but themselves.

"The world knows the history of our struggle against the Hapsburg oppression, intensified and systematized by the Austro-Hungarian dualistic compromise of 1867. This dualism is only a shameless organization of brute force and exploitation of the majority by the minority; it is a political conspiracy of the Germans and Magyars against our own as well as the other Slav and the Latin nations of the monarchy. The world knows the justice of our claims which the Hapsburgs themselves dared not deny. Francis Joseph, in the most solemn manner, repeatedly recognized the sovereign rights of our nation. The Germans and Magyars opposed this

(Continued on page five, column one)

MISSISSIPPI RIVER SERVICE A SUCCESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The third regular sailing on the schedule of the St. Louis-New Orleans barge line indicates that the attempt at river traffic revival is an assured success. The A. M. Scott, with its towboat, left a week following the departure of the Nokomis on the initial trip. The third towboat to go was the Oscar Barrett with four barges. The total shipments on the three trips amounted to 5150 tons or about 250 carloads. The Barrett towed 1750 tons, three barges filled with wheat for Europe and the fourth with corn for Cuba and merchandise for Havana, New Orleans and Mexican cities. The A. M. Scott carried 1300 tons in her three barges.

AUSTRALIA IN WAR AND PEACE

Fighting Hard to Defeat Germany, Says Commissioner Braddon, and Expecting Large Trade With the United States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—"Australia, with 400,000 of her sons enlisted without conscription, with 320,000 of them in Europe, more than 50,000 of whom have been killed and more than 100,000 wounded, is practically a unit in the determination that the war must go on to complete victory for the Allies, and is convinced that only unconditional surrender will draw the claws of Germany and make the world after the war safe for humanity."

So declared the Hon. H. Y. Braddon, Commissioner in the United States of America for the Commonwealth of Australia, soon after his arrival in New York on Friday.

"We feel," he added, "that there can be no peace until the world's future is assured. Right through Australia there is a deep conviction that peace, when it does come, must draw Germany's claws, must make it impossible for her ever again to shatter the peace of the world. For our part, the territory near us which used to be controlled by Germany must not, we are convinced, ever go back to her. It is not that we want that territory for ourselves; but we want it saved from Germany, whose reputation as a holder of colonies is well enough known from what she has done in South Africa. And it is significant that the churches of Australia have declared, in the name of humanity, that those islands must not go back to Germany."

Mr. Braddon is in America to prepare the way for a permanent office representing Australia. Until he came there was in the United States no representative of any Australian Government, federal or state. Mr. Hughes, Prime Minister, cabled to Australia from Europe early in September the necessity of Australia's sending an accredited representative to this country. Although Mr. Braddon represents all the interests of Australia, his country is specially interested just now in trade relations, both export and import.

Since Germany used to be one of the best buyers of Australian products, a new market for them must be provided after the war. This carries the collateral problems of transport and finance. Australia has already bought 14 ships from the United States, three of which have been delivered. Her own shipping has been greatly reduced by war demands, and none of these demands, whether with regard to ships or anything else, does Australia begrudge, Mr. Braddon emphasized.

Mr. Braddon illustrated the importance of Australian trade by showing that in 1917, with her 5,000,000 population, she bought from the United States $65,000,000 worth of goods, or $9,000,000 more than Brazil with a population of 24,000,000, or $21,000,000 more than Chile, with about the same population.

The commissioner hoped Australia would not have to depend upon Germany for trade, going or coming, after the war. Great Britain had already bought up the wool clip for the period of the war and a year thereafter. Another problem was that of immigration. Australia wanted population very badly. There was no restriction upon full land titles for the newcomers, but there was considerable difference in the immigration laws among the states. Then, too, repatriation of the returned soldiers would complicate the problem.

Mr. Braddon said that Australia, before the United States entered the war, felt a great deal of anxiety as to the attitude of America with regard to the conflict; but now that America had gone in, there was wide admiration throughout Australia for the thoroughness with which the United States was doing her part.

The Commissioner will probably open a bureau of information. Meanwhile the Australian Government has recently begun to send cable messages to the United States summarizing important Australian news.

PETITION ON MOONEY CASE

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

COLUMBUS, O.—President Wilson has been petitioned by the Ohio Federation of Labor in convention here to take the Mooney case out of the hands of the California authorities. Resolutions to this effect were passed unanimously.

ENVER MASTER OF SITUATION IN TURKEY

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—A Vienna report from Constantinople states that Enver Pasha is still master of the situation in Turkey. On his and Talaat Pasha's order, 20 warships have been concentrated in the Bosphorus for the protection of Constantinople.

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—The Cabinet of Izzet Pasha, the new Turkish Grand Vizier, will include: Fethi Bey, Minister of the Interior; Recouf Bey, Minister of Marine; Djavid Bey, Minister of Finance, and Naby Bey, formerly Turkish Minister to Rome, Minister of Foreign Affairs ad interim. This information is contained in Constantinople advices received here.

GERMANY STILL IN HANDS OF JUNKERS

Lord Robert Cecil Says Chancellor Represents Only High Command — Warning on Propaganda Regarding Bolshevism

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday)—In an interview today, Lord Robert Cecil said he still believed that the dominant, though not the most numerous party in Germany is the Junkers, and he sees nothing yet to convince him that their control of the machine is destroyed. The new government is in no sense parliamentary, and Prince Maximilian is not even a member of the Reichstag nor owing election to anything in the nature of a popular decision. Indeed, there is no pretense of it. He probably holds office with the consent, if not the desire of the High Command, and Lord Robert suspected that the Prince did not persist in resigning because the former thought it better on the whole that he should remain.

Thus, so far as Lord Robert could see, the power is still in the hands of the military class. Regarding the reported prevalence of Bolshevism, he would not say there was no danger, but he agreed that there was the possibility of the deliberate circulation of such rumors to influence the Allies to accept some camouflage democratic government. So far as he could see, the German democratic movement was quite formless and chaotic. Many Germans had professed democratic opinions, but never had any real belief that their ideas were essential to the country's welfare, and had never, when it came to the point, persisted in carrying them through. While he did not pretend that the triumph of the Bolsheviki in Germany would be good, he felt sure he was in agreement with all his colleagues in holding that they must consider one thing at a time, and the first thing was to get a definite and complete victory, and for the Allies thus to determine the peace terms.

Appeal to Clergymen

They Are Asked to Speak on "Unconditional Surrender"

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—"No peace, except by the unconditional surrender of Germany and her allies," is the subject upon which the American Defense Society has asked clergymen of all denominations throughout the United States to preach on Sunday. The society has received a number of messages from clergymen expressing the conviction that only such a peace can be acceptable. Some of the messages are:

Dr. Thomas H. Stacy, secretary General Conference of Free Baptists, Concord, N. H.: "Nothing but unconditional surrender will satisfy the present situation or meet the demands of future generations. Germany has shown herself too overbearing, heartless, cruel, unscrupulous and untrustworthy to be permitted to be allowed to take any part in the councils which will determine the conditions of final settlement."

Dr. A. E. Montgomery, St. Paul's parish house, Burlington, Vt.: "A negotiated peace would nullify the most complete victory and render futile the sacrifice of Belgium, France, Serbia and England. In very justice to the poured-out blood of these heroic nations, it must not be. Justice demands that the Central Powers pay the great debt to humanity which they have so wantonly incurred."

Dr. Duncan J. McMillan, general secretary of the New York Sabbath Committee, New York: "We shall have fought in vain if we do not bring the German Army to an absolute and unconditional surrender. Among all our writers and speakers no one has so comprehensively and simply expressed the great purpose of the war as Abraham Lincoln in that wonderful sentence 'That government of the people, by the people and for the people shall not perish from the earth.'"

Dr. J. Wilbur Chapman, vice-chairman of the New Era movement of the Presbyterian Church in the United States: "You may surely count upon me for every word that I can say regarding the position that you have taken. It would seem to me as if we would lose all we have gained if any

(Continued on page four, column three)

AUSTRIAN PEOPLES RECEIVE AUTONOMY BY IMPERIAL EDICT

Emperor Issues a Manifesto Reorganizing the Country on a "Natural Basis" — Trieste Will Be Treated Separately

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England (Friday)—A manifesto to the Austrian peoples has been issued by the Emperor Karl, stating that Austria must become "in conformity with the will of its people" a confederate state. The decree goes on to explain that this implies local autonomy for each state on the territory which it occupies, reserving a separate treatment for Trieste and all its surroundings.

In regard to the Poles it states that it is not "already envisaging the union of the Polish territories of Austria with the independent Polish state."

Baron Burian's Peace Hopes

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—Addressing an Austrian delegation, Baron Burian said that, after reading President Wilson's second reply to Germany, he retained his hopes of an early conclusion of a just peace, since the reply, regarded as a whole, contained nothing to frustrate such hopes. In view of the situation, hostilities could not be continued much longer, and Germany, he predicted, would satisfy President Wilson regarding the question as to who will decide on war and peace in the future, and will also agree to the military factors in the settlement of the armistice particulars, and to the moderation of her methods of warfare. On the latter point, the enemy would naturally have to reciprocate, and Germany would also insist that no conditions inacceptable to her dignity should be made in the preliminary negotiations.

Reports of Tzech Republic

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—The National Tidende's Berlin correspondent telegraphs that a Tzecho-Slovak republic was proclaimed at Prague yesterday, but a Vienna message states that a great majority of the Bohemian deputies are reported to have declared in favor of a monarchy.

German papers also publish reports of the organization of a general strike in Bohemia for political as well as economic aims, and state that Prague has been filled with troops armed with machine guns and hand grenades.

Hungary Declared Independent

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—A Budapest message states that the Emperor Karl received the Hungarian Premier, Dr. Wekerle, on Tuesday and informed him he would not accept the Cabinet's resignation. A Berlin telegram announces that a proclamation declaring Hungary an independent state was read in the Hungarian Parliament yesterday, and states that henceforth there will be a personal union only between Austria and Hungary.

The Az Est states that Count Andrassy, on his return from Switzerland, will replace Baron Burian as Foreign Minister.

Hungarian Diet in Uproar

BASEL, Switzerland (Friday)—Great disorder prevailed at the meeting of the Hungarian Diet yesterday, during which demands for peace were made, and it was announced that Austria was being organized on a federal basis. So great was the uproar that the presiding officer was obliged to adjourn the sitting.

Dr. Alexander Wekerle, the Hungarian Premier, said that the federal states, which would be formed in Aus-

(Continued on page four, column one)

DAILY INDEX FOR OCTOBER 19, 1918

Business and Finance.....Page 11
Stock Market Quotations
Financial World Affairs Reviewed
Dividends Declared
Greater Strength of English Banks

Editorials.....Page 16
The Strange Case of Herr Maximilian and the Zukunft
No Compromise
The Austrian Hand
The St. Lawrence River
Notes and Comments

European War—
Official War Reports 1
Serious Position in Germany Credited 1
German Line From the Sea to Verdun Still Falling Back 1
Liberty Loan Total of $6,000,000,000 May be Exceeded 1
Germany Still in Hands of Junkers.. 1
Australia in War and Peace..... 1
War Reports and Comments 2
Germany's Ships and Spanish Note... 3
Japan to Maintain Unity With Allies 4
French Insist on German Reparation 4
German Troops to Leave Ukraine ... 4
Signs of Reform in Germany Observed 5
Austrian Peoples Granted Autonomy by Imperial Edict 1

General News—
Tzecho-Slovaks Issue a Declaration of Independence 1
Saloons in California Town Closed During Harvest..... 3
Recognition for Polish Autonomy ... 4
Bishop of Oxford Arrives in Boston.. 5
Brewery-Closing Order in United States Made Final for Dec. 1 5
Americanism Is Missouri Issue 7
Proposed Railway Changes in Los Angeles, Cal..... 9
Pacific Coast Chinese Make Protest to President Wilson 9
War Gardens as Aid in Winning War.10
Boston Health Officer Denounced Liquor Dealers 12

Illustrations—
Map of Western Belgium 2
Bruges 2
V. Wellington Koo..... 4
Rt. Rev. Charles Gore, D. D..... 5
Fireplace of the Mermaid Inn 8
Gloucester Harbor 15

Labor—
Notes on Labor in Great Britain.... 7
Labor Wing Wage Case in Australia.. 7
Iron and Steel Workers in United States Organizing 7

Letters ..... Page 2
Postpone Constitution Changes (Samuel Davis)

Music ..... Page 14
Sight Singing in Lower Schools
French Orchestra in American Debut
Bands in General, One in Particular
"Tales of Hoffmann" Sung in English
German Music Out of Songbooks
London, Chicago and St. Louis Notes

Politics: International—
British Envoy Confers at Omsk..... 4

Special Articles—
The Real Siberia Described..... 3
A Martian Talks on Clothes..... 3
The Mermaid Inn 8

Sporting ..... Page 10
Coach Yost Has Many Problems
Braves Not Yet Notified
Football Liked by College Head

The Home Forum.....Page 15
"No Man Eat Fruit of Thee Hereafter For Ever"
The Hail Storm (Poem)

DEFENSE COUNCIL FOR AUSTRALIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic. (Thursday)—A council of defense, of a permanent character, it is officially announced, is to be set up, consisting of the Prime Minister, the Minister for the Navy, the Minister of Defense and four officers to be specially selected. The coordination of naval and military schemes of defense, and the collecting of information regarding matters relating to the prosecution of the war, will be the council's chief function. The council, however, will not deal with departmental details, but confine itself to questions of policy. It will, however, be able to prevent the duplication of efforts such as has been found to occur in the present war. Subjects such as strategy, combined operations, exports, imports, trade intelligence, transport and censorship will be dealt with by the council.

BOND BUYERS NOW SWELLING TOTALS

Liberty Loan Quota Expected to Be Filled — Great Activity in All Sections of the United States on the Final Day

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Despite the slow progress made in the first two weeks of the fourth Liberty Loan campaign, the indications are that by the close of the business day on Saturday, the last day of the loan campaign, the country will have subscribed the total amount of $6,000,000,000, set as the minimum goal. There is no doubt that the urgent calls sent out by President Wilson and members of the Cabinet in the past week, warning the country of the imperative necessity for going "over the top," have met with strong response.

Subscriptions from all sources, both reported and unreported, now probably are somewhere between $4,500,000,000 and $5,000,000,000. This means that with only one day left there is still a shortage of approximately $1,000,000,000 which must be subscribed before the close of the business day on Saturday. The Secretary of the Treasury has issued a warning that there can, under no circumstances, be any extension of the time limit for raising the loan, but he has every confidence that if every individual does his full duty to his full capacity, $1,000,000,000 can be raised in one day. Should this prove to be the case, as is fully expected, it would be the first time in the history of the world that such an immense sum has been raised in a single day.

The St. Louis district bounded past its quota of $260,000,000 on Friday afternoon, with $381,200 to spare. New York passed the $1,000,000,000 mark, and advices from there, on Friday night were to the effect that the committee was very hopeful that the district's quota of $1,800,000,000 would be reached before the close of business on Saturday night. It will require some very large subscriptions to put the district up with its allotment, but a hard drive is being made for big subscriptions, which may result in success.

Messages urging Liberty Loan workers throughout the country to drive their hardest until the close of the campaign on Saturday night were going forward on Friday night from all headquarters of the sales end of the war loan organization. With the country more than $1,000,000,000 behind its quota, there must not be the slightest diminution of effort on Saturday. To gain the desired goal means

(Continued on page six, column one)

COST OF LIVING INQUIRY

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Department of Labor has announced that on Saturday it will begin an investigation of the cost of living in Syracuse,

CLOCKS TO BE SET BACK ON OCT. 27

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—On Oct. 27, as provided in the original Daylight Saving Bill, the hands of the clock will be turned back one hour and the country will return to the normal astronomical time for each particular zone. Although the Senate passed the Calder Bill rendering the daylight saving scheme permanent, the House has refused to consent. The chairman of the War Industries Board, Bernard M. Baruch, strongly supported the Calder Bill. Opposition to the continuance of the present time came from those who are disposed to believe that a schedule which would make it necessary to get up an hour earlier in the morning would mean an unnecessary hardship in the winter months.

SERIOUS POSITION IN GERMANY CREDITED

Opinion Held in Reliable Quarters in Britain That Disturbances of Grave Nature Are Now Taking Place

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The European Bureau of The Christian Science Monitor learns that the opinion in reliable quarters is that disturbances of a grave nature are occurring in Germany. Reported outbreaks in Essen and throughout Bavaria are believed to be true. Attention also is being given to the possibility of the spread of Bolshevism, and it is considered that the apparent partial raising of the censorship constitutes a marked indication of the commencement of indiscipline and a general upheaval in Germany.

For some time past, it has been clear to those who have followed the internal situation in Germany with care that conditions of unrest there were rapidly passing out of the stage where, kept well in hand by the authorities, they could be turned to good account amongst the Allies. The simple method was, of course, to create an impression of a really serious condition that did not in fact exist, and so bring about a slackening of war effort by inducing the belief that Germany was near an internal upheaval and that, as a consequence, the end of the war could not be long delayed. A couple of months ago, however, when the Kaiser made a special journey to Essen for the purpose of addressing a great meeting of Krupps' employees, after the most far-reaching strikes and other outbreaks at the great munition works had only been suppressed with the greatest difficulty, it became apparent that it was no longer subterfuge but that something really serious was the matter.

The Kaiser's speech on that occasion was a remarkable tour de force. He spoke, of course, not only to Krupps' employees, but to millions of other artisans and workmen throughout Germany who had shown unmistakable signs of a tendency toward revolt. The meeting was carefully organized, and when the Kaiser, in a final exhortation, urged all those who had their hearts in the right place, and were determined to keep faith with the Fatherland to stand up, there could in Germany, even two months ago, be only one result. The whole meeting rose obediently to its feet. The concluding words of the Kaiser's speech will be remembered. They were significant. "Now promise me," he said, "on behalf of the entire German labor, 'We intend to fight and hold out to the last, so help us God.' Whoever so intends let him answer 'Yes!'" Once again, the whole meeting obeyed, but hardly had the Kaiser's motor car left the great works, when the murmuring broke out afresh, and, evidently, within a few days became so serious that all news of it was suddenly lost in the silence of the censorship.

As to the spread of Bolshevism, it has, of course, been the nightmare of Berlin ever since the onset of that anarchism in Russia for which Berlin itself was, first and last, responsible. It was a dangerous experiment when the German soldier was sent to fraternize with the Bolshevist Red Guard in Russia, and to aid him and instruct him in the art of extermination. The reports that Germans who had been prisoners in Russia were to be subject to a period of "purification and reeducation" before they could be trusted at large in Germany were something more than rumors, and, for some time, it has been apparent to those acquainted with the situation that there was more than a likelihood, in East Prussia, especially, of Germany being "hoist with his own petar."

Nothing, however, shows the extent to which the country is getting out of hand than the extraordinary relaxation of the censorship which has obviously taken place quite recently. As was pointed out, a few days ago, one of the most significant things is to see papers like the Münchener Post and writers like Friedrich Naumann using language in the open light of print about the Kaiser which, a month ago, would have consigned them to prison on the charge of lèse-majesté or on some charge still graver. Thus when a paper like the Volks Zeitung of Leipzig, under the very shadow of the Völkerschlachtdenkmal and on the

(Continued on page six, column five)

GERMAN LINE FROM THE SEA TO VERDUN STILL FALLING BACK

Zeebrugge, Bruges, Tourcoing and Roubaix Are All Abandoned — Aim Probably to Hold Line of the Meuse

War summary specially written for The Christian Science Monitor

One day, last March, Marshal Foch, or as he then was General Foch, sat at a table with Sir Douglas Haig and General Pétain, in a momentous conference when those two distinguished officers gave him their promise to serve under him and support him in every way. It was then, sitting at that table, that Foch drew the German line as it existed, and then drew round it a new line to which, he explained to his colleagues, it was his intention, if he had their agreement, to retire, and there to fight it out, and endeavor to overwhelm the enemy's forces, and to drive them back. It was a historic council, and the arrangement there come to has worked out absolutely.

Foch's Plan of Campaign

It was by no chance that Foch bent back his line to Château Thierry, and enabled the Germans to pour into the fatal salient. The stories as to the danger to Paris and how Paris was saved are all very interesting in their way, but they leave out of the sight the fact that the head of the allied forces was deliberately luring the Germans to a position where he meant to snatch the initiative from them, and then to strain every nerve to hold it, and roll them back. The Germans were nearer to Paris in the first battle of the Marne than ever they were in the second, and Foch was taking no unnecessary chances in what he did. The Kaiser, on his wooden tower, watching his troops advance for that last fatal march into the mouse-trap, thought Paris was his, but so did not Foch or either of his great lieutenants. When Foch had drawn the point of the salient down to the banks of the Marne, and held it securely, from the opposite hills, he suddenly flung the allied troops on his own left against the right leg of the German salient. It was just two hours before the Germans had planned to attack themselves, and Foch knew it. In the darkness of that night they lost the initiative, as Foch intended, and they have never regained it. And now they are looking, not for the road to Paris but for the road to Germany, and they are painfully aware that it hangs on two lines of iron, one of which passes by Montmédy to Metz, and the other by Liége to Aix. It is true that there is a parallel line by Maestricht to Aix, but that comes to very much the same thing. It is, therefore, by reason of their realization of what this means that they are concentrating every effort to hold back General Pershing, who from his positions on the Meuse is a mere 15 miles, as the crow flies, from this all-fateful station of Montmédy.

The German Retreat

And the Germans are retreating. Retreating along the whole line as rapidly as they can, which really means as rapidly as the pressure maintained by Marshal Foch will permit them. On Wednesday they had got into such an ugly pocket, at La Fère, owing to their loss of Laon, that they began there an almost reckless retirement in order to get out of it.

Nor is their retirement confined to anything so local as the La Fère pocket. It is general from the North Sea to Verdun, or rather it is general in intention, for in actual execution it is prevented all the time by Foch's pressure. Nevertheless along the Flanders coast where there is terrain difficult to cross, on account of the floods, and where, for this very reason, the Germans have been able to hold their own with light forces, they have made a rush for Antwerp. They have given up Bruges, they have given up Ostend, they have given up Zeebrugge, and so have surrendered the whole of the U-boat nests on the North Sea to the Belgians. Ghent will have to go, and Brussels, but no doubt they will make the right of their new line rest on Antwerp, and then carry it along the Meuse to Metz. Already they have left the two important French manufacturing cities of Tourcoing and Roubaix, and are presumably across the Belgian frontier at this point. Beyond Zeebrugge they have had to retreat south so as to get round the awkward angle of the Dutch frontier before the Belgians, pushing forward along the road from Bruges to Aardenburg, cut them off in the angle of the sea and the Dutch frontier, and so cause them either to cross the frontier and be interned, or to surrender.

COMMUNIQUÉS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—The German War Office issued the following statement tonight:

"Between Le Cateau and the Oise the enemy renewed his attempts to break through, but these failed.

"In Flanders, north of the Lys, on the Aisne, on both sides of Vouziéres, and west of Grand Pre, violent attacks were repulsed by our forces during the day.

"Along the Meuse the day was quieter."

An earlier statement says:

"Within the last few days we have

evacuated parts of Flanders and northern France, including Ostend, Tourcoing, Roubaix, Lille and Douai and have taken positions to the rear.

"Between Le Cateau and the Oise the battle has blazed up again, British, French and American forces by the use of powerful methods attempting to break through on both sides of Le Cateau but these were broken down."

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—The German official statement issued today reads:

"Between Le Cateau and Aisonville the enemy penetrated our lines at isolated points. We brought the enemy to a standstill before our artillery positions at the Le Cateau-Wassigny road, near La Vallee Mulatre and Mennevret and northeast of Aisonville. Wherever the enemy advanced beyond this line he was thrown back by our counter-attacks. Aisonville and the adjacent lines to the south were held against several assaults. In the afternoon renewed attacks were broken down.

"Enemy attacks against the Oise front north of Origny also were unsuccessful. On the Aisne the enemy continued his violent attacks east of Vrizy. He was repulsed in stiff fighting. We carried out successful raids west of Grand Pré and on the east bank of the Meuse."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LE HAVRE, France (Friday)—The Belgian War Office announced tonight that allied forces have reached the eastern suburbs of Oostcamp.

LONDON, England (Friday)—Sir Douglas Haig's statement today reads:

"The prisoners reported in our operations yesterday on the front of Bohain and Le Cateau exceed 4000. We also captured a number of guns.

"Further north our advance continues on the whole front between the Sensee Canal and the Lys River.

"We have crossed the canal on a wide front north of Cambrai. We are astride the Douai-Denain road, four miles southeast of Douai, and have captured a number of villages.

"Northeast of Lille we are within a mile of Turcoing."

The Serbian official statement reads:

"We have occupied Kruchevatz and Prons. The French have captured Kalna."

PARIS, France (Friday) — The French War Office today issued a statement which reads:

"On the right bank of the Oise the enemy confined his reactions to artillery fire. Between the Oise and the Serre-French pressure continued during the last few days has obliged the enemy to begin a new withdrawal. Debouching from Achery and Choigny toward the end of the night the French troops pursued the German rearguards and occupied Anguilcourt.

"West of Grand Pre the battle continues with extreme stubbornness and was extended this morning as far as the heights of Vouziers. The French have crossed the Aisne in this region."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Friday)—The Italian War Office statement today follows:

"At Sizemola, a French patrol penetrated the enemy's line, capturing 32 prisoners.

"In the Ledro Valley and at Giudicaria and in the Brenta Valley we inflicted losses on enemy positions.

"In Albania, the enemy is retiring on Lismi.

"In the Seza Valley, Albanian insurgents have cut a road whereby important losses have been effected in the enemy's rearguard forces.

"Many hundreds of Italian prisoners have been liberated."

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

VIENNA, Austria (Friday) — The War Office statement today says:

"West of Lake Garda an attempted thrust by the Italians was frustrated.

"At other points there was lively fighting at times.

"In Albania, in the western Morava Valley and in the southern Morava region, attacks by the Serbians failed."

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

WASHINGTON, D. C. — General Pershing's communiqué for Thursday reads as follows:

"Severe fighting has continued on the entire front of the first army. We have broken up counter-attacks in the Bois de La Grande Montagne and in the vicinity of Champigneulles and the Bois des Loges. Our troops have taken and passed beyond Grandpré and have improved their positions throughout the line. One thousand additional prisoners have been taken."

COURT SAYS SISSON PAPERS NOT AN ISSUE

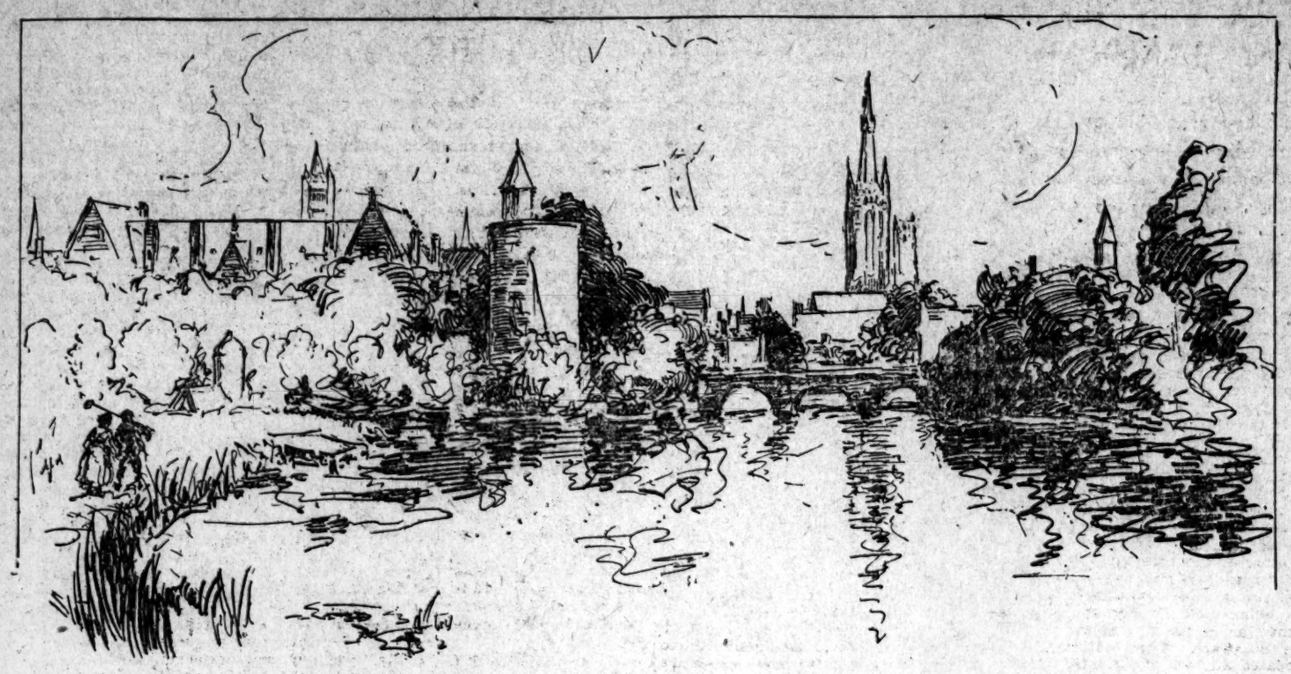
Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Raymond Robins, social worker, chairman of the Progressive National Convention of 1916 and for some months a government Red Cross representative in Russia, was called as first witness for the defense Friday in the Federal District Court in the case against a group of alleged Bolsheviki accused of conspiring to break the Espionage Law. Mr. Robins failed to offer any evidence concerning the authenticity of the Sisson papers for the reason that Judge Clayton ruled that such information had no bearing on the indictments.

After the counsel for the defense, Harry Weinberger, had asked the witness a long list of questions concerning Russian affairs, Judge Clayton put an end to his inquiries by saying that the first thing he knew he would be trying Trotzky and Lenine, adding "Goodness knows, I have enough on my hands as it is." Mr. Robins, who was represented by former United States Attorney-General George W. Wickersham, was then excused.

NO PAYMENT OF FEES NECESSARY

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The public is asked by the War Department to bring to its attention any instance of persons seeking fees for collecting insurance or allotments of soldiers who have given their lives in the service. Assurance is given that the government will make settlements without outside intervention.



Bruges

Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

Important city in Belgium which is reported to have fallen into the hands of the Allies

WAR REPORTS AND COMMENTS

Imminent Defection of Germany's Allies Believed to Be Causing Enemy Much More Anxiety Than the Military Situation

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The Christian Science Monitor European Bureau learns that the probability is that the military situation in France is not causing the Germans so much anxiety as is the imminent defection of their allies. There are few instances, it is said, in past history where a nation concludes a humiliating peace with an unbroken army in the field. It is contended there is no reason why Germany, with the army in its present condition, should not continue fighting for a year or more.

The belief that the German armies are on the point of collapse, founded upon the startling transformation occurring in the military situation during the past few weeks, is not supported by the actual military situation on the western front today. Germany in the last three months has lost nearly 300,000 prisoners and 4000 guns, but the German line and armies are still unbroken.

Regarding Russia, in the North, a Bolshevist force, numbering two to three thousand, was recently repulsed in an attempt to drive the Allies from the Dvina positions and in the Murman region the Allies are pushing toward Seoka, to secure the railway at that point. The Tzecho-Slovaks, with reenforcements from Eastern Siberia, have advanced their northern flank in the Ekaterinburg region, while withdrawing somewhat in the south where it is doubtful if they can maintain their present position. The general line runs slightly east of Kungur, thence east to Krasni-Ufimsk, north and west of Ufa to the junction of Tashkend and the Cheliabinsk lines slightly east of Samara. The necessity for maintaining considerable Tzech garrisons in Western Siberia has further reduced the Tzech forces in European Russia.

Regarding the Balkan front, German and Austrian forces have apparently not made serious resistance in the Nish region, retreating in some confusion and losing considerable prisoners and guns. The Allies in the Balkans, between Sept. 15 and Oct. 12, have captured 90,000 prisoners and 80 guns, excluding the troops, who surrendered after the conclusion of the armistice, but including the so-called eleventh German Army, consisting of Bulgarian troops under a German commander and staff, cut off west of Uskub. Two Austrian divisions and parts of at least four German divisions are now operating in Serbia. It is not expected that the Central Powers can advance across the Rumanian-Danube frontier as the Bulgarians would resist.

In Trans-Caspia the Allies are pushing eastward, driving the Bolsheviki before them, occupying Dushak, 110 miles east of Askabad.

In Mesopotamia, the Allies are extending the railway north of Tekia and advance troops are in touch with the Turks 18 miles north of Tekrit.

In Palestine, the Turks in withdrawing have offered no opposition and it is believed they intend serious resistance south of Aleppo, where a considerable force amounting to about 12,000 bayonets under Liman von Sanders is concentrating. Good progress in repairing railways is being made, but through connection with Damascus cannot be established, the bridges and tunnels in the Yarmuk valley section being partially destroyed.

Press Opinions on Flanders Victory

LONDON, England (Friday) — The German dream of dominating the Flanders coast has come to an end, the morning papers say.

The Belgian coast ports, says The Daily Telegraph, were symbols of the enemy's U-boat campaign and the threat to Great Britain. The evacuation of these places, it adds, is doubly humiliating and morally ruinous for the authors of the war.

The Daily Mail, after describing Thursday as the best day of the war, says that by the rescue of Lille the British nation and army have been able in some measure to repay the debt they owe to France, adding:

"It is equally glorious that the British Navy has been able to rescue Ostend and to restore to King Albert and his people the coast for which they battled so long."

The peril of Germany, the paper continues, is increased by the danger in the Balkans to Germany's allies by the continued advance of the Serbians, Italians and French.

The Daily Express refers to the German cessation of devastation in retreat as "another move to the Wilson line."

The whole British nation, The Times says, will be glad it has been the privilege of the British troops to hand back Lille to France. The Times adds:

"Germany's belated abandonment of the practices of barbarism is the outcome of allied protests, but it cannot be forgotten that hundreds of towns and villages have been savagely wrecked. The wicked process of deportation must also cease and the unhappy people already carried off must be returned."

Entry Into Ostend

PARIS, France (Friday)—Georges Leygues, Minister of Marine, has received a report from the French commander-in-chief in the North Sea that parties from British and French warships cruising off Ostend entered that city, together with troops coming from the south, without opposition from the Germans. The Tirpitz battery at Ostend was captured, the enemy not having been able to move back the enormous quantity of matériel stored there.

Admiral Mayo in Paris

PARIS, France (Friday) — Admiral Henry T. Mayo, commander of the United States Atlantic fleet, was received today by M. Georges Leygues, the Minister of Marine. The admiral will visit the front, and in particular the brigades of marines with the American forces. On his return from the front he will make a tour of inspection of the various ports.

Particulars of Ostend Landing

LONDON, England (Friday)—Admiral Keyes' entry into Ostend yesterday was made in the course of operations designed to clear up the military situation between Nieuport and Ostend, which was obscure, the Admiralty announced today.

The Admiralty statement reads:

"Admiral Keyes reports that on the morning of Thursday the military situation between Nieuport and Ostend was obscure. It seemed uncertain whether the enemy had withdrawn from the coast. Up to then no fires had been started by him either in Middelkerke or Ostend.

"A division of destroyers reconnoitered the coast, assisted by aircraft. They arrived off Ostend at 11 o'clock, at which hour one of our aircraft landed on the beach, where large crowds of the inhabitants had assembled.

"I proceeded into the harbor in a whaler and landed about 11:30, meeting with a great reception. The enemy at the time was not clear of the town, and a light battery at Le Coq opened fire at the ships. Two shells, falling on the beach close to a crowd, excited the inhabitants.

"A heavy battery of four guns in the direction of Zeebrugge opened fire on the destroyers, and as it seemed possible the presence of the naval force might lead to the bombardment of Ostend or to more shells falling in the town, where they would endanger the lives of civilians, I decided to withdraw the naval force and thus give the enemy no excuse for firing toward the town.

"I therefore reembarked, and the destroyers withdrew, being heavily shelled, to just east of Middelkerke. Four motor launches were left at Ostend as an inshore patrol, the inhabitants being nervous of the Germans returning.

"The King and Queen of the Belgians expressed the wish to visit Ostend, either from the sea or the air. In view of the difficulty of landing and the uncertainty of the situation, they proceeded in the destroyer Termagant, flying the Belgian flag at the main, to the vicinity of Ostend.

"The senior officer of the British motor launch patrol off Ostend, which had been reenforced by French motor launches, reported that all had been quiet for some hours."

No German Autumn Coup

LONDON, England (Friday)—Major-General Maurice, writing in The Daily News, says that every autumn until this year the enemy has been able to bring off some great coup.

"Now," he continues, "we are combining really effective military pressure with relentless naval pressure which, if slow, has been certain and terrible. The enemy is still some way from complete military defeat, but probably our military pressure combined with other pressure, has been sufficient to break his whole front.

"The comparatively rapid progress that the troops under King Albert are making in Belgium is one result of the victories farther south. Marshal Foch very skillfully defeated the obvious attempt of the enemy to force us to destroy Lille with our guns, for he was maneuvered out of Lille by King Albert's advance on Ghent."

Anti-Wilson German Tract

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The distribution among German troops by their officers of a tract attacking President Wilson, on the ground that his will to kill was responsible for the continuation of the war, was reported on Oct. 14 by a representative of The Associated Press with the French Army. The text of the leaflet has just been received, as follows:

WITH THE FRENCH ARMY IN FRANCE, Tuesday, Oct. 15—(Delayed)—The tract attacking President Wilson purports to be a quotation from an article in the newspaper Mir of Moscow. The text follows:

"Rumors of an imminent general peace have lately spread through western Europe. Spain and the Vatican have made particular efforts in that direction. However noble those efforts were, they were destined to break in face of the opposition of the United States.

"It is now accordingly absolutely evident that the determination to kill emanated from the White House at Washington and is concentrated in the person of President Wilson. It goes without saying that the Doctor of Philosophy, President, Democrat and humanitarian Woodrow Wilson will be able to invent the best of reasons to justify a continuation of the war. But those reasons will teach us nothing. Do we not find them in the history of all sacrilegious wars?

"Pharaohs of Egypt always pretended to obey the will of the gods when they ordered sanguinary vengeance. Rome massacred people in the name of the Republic. The Caliphs sought in Islam justification for the cruelty of their wars, and the conquerors of the Middle Ages shed blood in the name of Christ.

"Today supposedly civilized statesmen, honorary members of various academies, Red Cross societies and doctors of philosophy and law use their ingenuity to discover wise reasons to legitimize the mutual throat-cutting of people.

"What difference then is there between Wilson, who came out of a Philadelphia university (sic) and any sort of a criminal like Caesar? The first defends the continuation of the war before the American Senate, the second justified each of his crimes before the Roman Senate. The President and Caesar have recourse to the same rhetoric to defend the degeneracy of their states.

"What balm can the niceties of the President's oratory bring to the sacrifices of this war? If we speak of President Wilson only, it is not to pardon other imperial schemes. But in the presence of the cruel truth that for nearly five years human blood has flowed without cessation, it is natural that we point out to human justice the man who may be reproached by humanity with the prolonging of this horrible butchery.

"Today the peoples aspire for peace. America and England alone pretend to remain deaf to pacific propositions, be they due to the initiative of the Russian Government, of the Pope or of a neutral state.

"'To the very end,' that is their only reply. To what end? Must Europe perish? Must the human race disappear from the globe? Do you want the old continent to be nothing but a vast cemetery in which shall reign to the great joy of American billionaires the repose of a peace really eternal?"

British Aerial Operations

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Friday) — Sir Douglas Haig's report on British aerial operations, issued tonight, says:

"Yesterday our aviators dropped nine and one-quarter tons of bombs.

"One enemy machine was destroyed.

"One of our machines is missing.

"At night there were no air operations."

NEW YORK CHARGES AGAINST A BISHOP

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The Rev. Peter K. Solovey has filed affidavits in the State Supreme Court charging that Bishop Alexander Nemelovsky, head of the Russian Orthodox Greek Catholic church in North America, ordained two communicants into the priesthood to enable them to evade the draft. Bishop Nemelovsky, through his attorney, declares the statement scandalous, and claims that both young men were theological students in Tenafly, N. J. When Bishop Nemelovsky was chosen head of the church here, two factions formed. Other clergymen of the opposing faction have made affidavits charging the Bishop with other offenses. The Solovey affidavit supports a motion for a receiver for the church corporation.

FORCED VACCINATION NOT CONTEMPLATED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Contrary to an impression which appears to be somewhat current, the Health Department of the city of Chicago will not attempt to vaccinate everybody in Chicago indiscriminately against the influenza. Dr. John Dill Robertson, city health commissioner, made it plain to this bureau of The Christian Science Monitor late on Friday afternoon that the only vaccination contemplated is voluntary and that it will be made at the choice of the individual.

"The statement I made," said Mr. Robertson to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, "was that the influenza commission hoped it would be able to vaccinate all in Chicago who had not had influenza."

"Does that contemplate compulsory vaccination?" Dr. Robertson was asked.

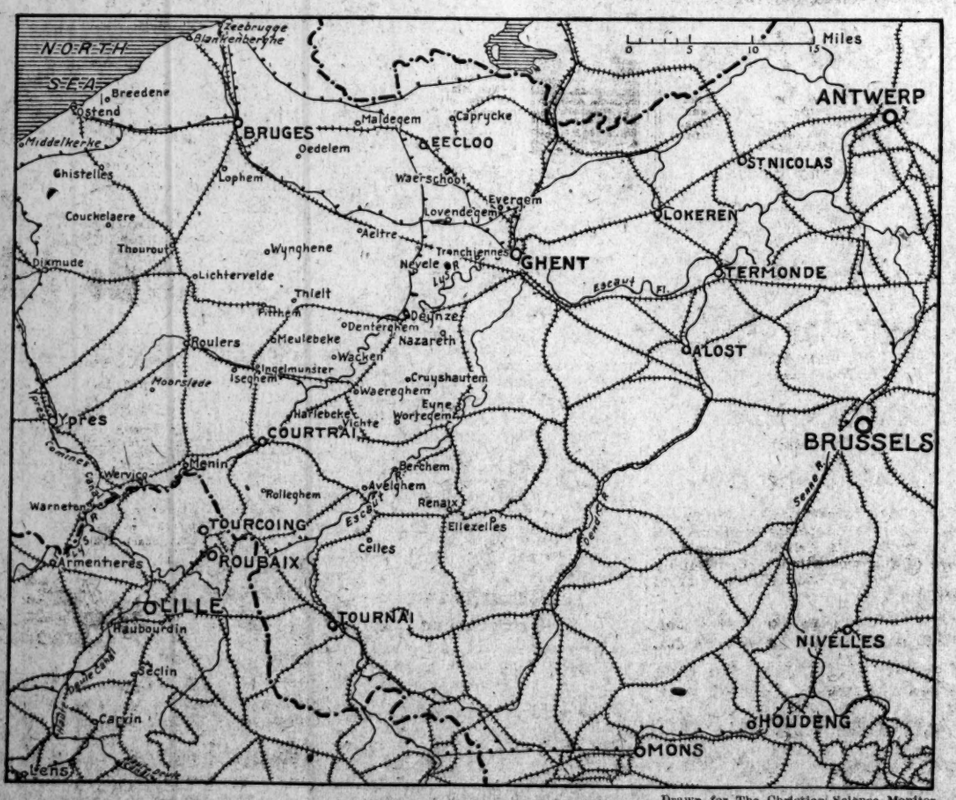
"No, no," he replied. "That is a matter which depends upon the choice of the individual. For the children, their parents are the ones to say. No forceful vaccination is contemplated."

The Associated Press carried a story stating that Dr. John Dill Robertson, health commissioner of Chicago, was going to vaccinate everybody in Chicago against pneumonia. The story said that Dr. Robertson made the announcement on Friday in connection with the arrival of the first allotment of 500,000 doses of vaccine from Rochester, Minn.

SOCIALISTS DISCUSS DEMOCRACY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y. — World democracy from the standpoint of the Socialists who support the war was discussed at a meeting in Cooper Union on Friday night. Henry Morgenthau, as chairman, urged Liberty Bond sales.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

German retreat in Flanders continues

Further gains by the allied forces in Belgium and northern France have carried Marshal Foch's lines forward to Zeebrugge, Bruges, Thielt, Courtrai, Tourcoing, Roubaix and Lille.

Museum *of* Fine Arts

BOSTON, MASS.

The Museum, which has been closed since September 28, will be open again to the public beginning October 21st.

For a few days the two portraits of John D. Rockefeller by John S. Sargent will be on exhibition in the Evans Building. The School of the Museum will also open on Monday, October 21st.

THE BRYANT & STRATTON COMMERCIAL SCHOOL BOSTON

334 BOYLSTON STREET
One of the Best Equipped and Most Progressive Commercial Schools in New England
DAY AND EVENING SESSIONS
Students admitted daily if vacancies in course desired
Write, phone or call for full information, including terms. (We employ no solicitors.)

FISH!

YOU can save money and help win the war if you give your family plenty of fish—but be sure it is well and daintily cooked—and made appetizing with that "wonder-worker of cookery"—

A1 SAUCE

The Folk Handicrafts
Beautiful Linens
at Reasonable Prices
made in Boston for Denison House, 93 Tyler Street, by Italian, Syrian, Armenian and Greek women from old racial stitches and designs.
Tel. Beach 6582

Buy Liberty Bonds

ESTABLISHED 1845 MARK CROSS TRADE MARK LONDON ACTUAL MAKERS

A Gift

may be a blow—when it is cheap looking. The well-known Trademark of Cross means to the receiver the symbol of friendship—the best of its kind from a house with a good name.

Hand Bag—Envelope Purse

Bag, of colored pin seal leather, silk lining, framed kid-lined coin compartment, mirror, covered frame, designed catch; 7½ inches deep.....$13.00

Tailored purse, at right, mirror inside cover-flap, framed coin purse, two extra pockets, handle at back; 7¼x4¼ inches; black pin seal, moire silk lining....$9.00
Colored pin seal.....$10.75
Gold plated block letters, each.....50c

Breakfast Service Tray

With removable centre tray (23x14¾ inches), one side is of cretonne-under-glass, with handles, and enameled wood rim; opposite side is all cretonne-covered. Large and deep side compartments. Entire tray made of sturdy light-weight wicker, in white enamel.....$16.00

Shown on Second Floor

Cross "Windsor" Bag

For men, of tan English pigskin, leather lining, one long, one side chamois pocket; sizes 16-18-20 inches.....$41-$45-$49

Initials stamped without charge.

Special Mail Order Service
Telephone Beach 490

Mark Cross Co.
145 Tremont St., Boston
Bet. Temple Pl. and West St.

Buy Liberty Bonds

THE REAL SIBERIA DESCRIBED

The following article was written by Prof. S. J. Novakovsky, who was sent to the United States by the Kerensky Government for the purpose of studying American methods of teaching geography in order to reorganize the teaching on this subject in Russia.

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

The name of Siberia, until recently, has always presented, in Europe as well as in America, the picture of a huge impenetrable prison where all the unnecessary and criminal element of Russia was sent. On the contrary, Siberia is not a prison, but contains unlimited natural riches and resources —it is a country with the greatest possible future.

Because of its unfavorable geographical position, the enormity of its territory and its lack of population, it has remained not only a puzzle but an unknown thing, only slightly improved by agricultural development and explored very little. Only during recent years when human genius with the help of technic began to conquer distances, has Siberia, little-by-little begun to take part in the civilized life of mankind. The special efforts of Siberia to get out of the economic position of non-existence, brought forth the following results: (1) the construction of the Siberian railway, the largest railway on the globe; (2) the afflux of several millions of settlers (from 1906 to 1911, 2,834,000 people from Russia settled in Siberia) who began to cultivate the soil; (3) the enormous increase, from necessity, of raw materials, particularly pertaining to agriculture, and (4) the world war and the great Russian revolution; all these circumstances have caused foreign countries to take considerable interest in Siberia.

Without any doubt, Siberia will furnish more and more riches, in the future, not only to the world but also to her owners—the Russian people. All the pitiful history of Siberia, seems to confirm the opinion prevailing in foreign countries of the days of the old Tzar of Russia who was able to conquer such vast territory but was not able to colonize it in a systematic and cultural manner. Old Russia is gone—from the heaps of ruins, from the ashes, and the chaos is appearing a new country—a new democratic Russia. The day is not far distant when there will appear before the eyes of the world a new picture—a picture of creation and constructive work of great Russia and of her richest inseparable part—Siberia.

My object is to acquaint the reader with the principal questions pertaining to Siberia, questions that are very important not only as far as the economic life of Russia is concerned, but also to the whole world, and also to point out the solution of the problems of Siberia in which the United States will take an active part and render great assistance.

The sincere friendship and valuable assistance on the part of the United States is acknowledged and greatly appreciated by all the Russian people, with the exception of those with German-Bolshevist ideas.

The natural frontier between European-Russia and Siberia extends a little to the east of the Ural Mountain chain; the Ural Mountains which bind Asia and Europe do not form, as it is generally supposed by the masses, a climatic nor an ethnographic barrier, and cannot serve as an obstacle for the political, cultural and economic unification of Russia and Siberia, and as soon as the railway system is developed they will be joined and made an undivided unit—the great Russian Republic. Because of the physical geographical conditions and natural products, both sides of the Ural Mountains are very similar.

The eastern descent of the Ural Mountains holds unlimited mineral resources, and is situated in the district of the Province of Perm (European Russia) and the River Ural therefore does not constitute the administrative frontier. Therefore, the real Siberia covers a stretch of land that is situated to the east of the Province of Perm and to the north of Turkestan.

The famous Russian geographer, P. P. Semonoff, divides Siberia into the three following parts: (1) the two provinces lying on the River Ob, i. e. the provinces of Tobolsk and Tomsk, which generally form the original Siberia because they are situated in the huge plain which by its physical geographical character and its animal and vegetable growth varies from European Russia only slightly; (2) the two provinces on the River Yenisei—Irkutsk and Yeniseisk; (3) the two eastern districts—provinces of Amur and Yakutsk. They fill all the remaining part of Siberia. To Siberia also belongs the so-called "Stepnoje General Gubernatorstvo" (General Governmentship of the Steppes) consisting of the two provinces of Akmolinsk and Semipalatinsk. All these taken together form a great stretch of land, 13,500,000 square kilometers. Siberia is therefore 2½ times as large as European Russia and 1½ times as large as all of Europe—in other words, it is one-third as large as the whole of Asia, and two-thirds as large as the entire Russian territory.

By its physical peculiarities as well as by its population, this vast territory of Siberia is divided into two distinctly different parts, the dividing line being the Yenisei River. The prairie or lowland section, which is situated to the east of the River Yenisei, is generally called Eastern Siberia, and the mountainous section, situated on the western side of the River Yenisei, bears the name of Western Siberia. That section of Eastern Siberia which is situated to the east of the Stanovoi and Yablonoi Mountains is usually called the Russian Far East. On the vast territory of Siberia a great variety of forms of surface and relief prevail. There are large stretches of lowlands, sometimes waterless, sometimes covered with marshes, sometimes covered with weeds. Above the virgin forests you see huge rocky mountains with towering peaks and deep crevices. In general, Siberia represents a large plain gradually elevating in the direction of the south and southeast, from the low shores of the Arctic Ocean until the highest mountains of middle Asia are reached.

The Siberian plateau includes the Eastern Siberian lowland, gradually rising until it reaches the level of the plateau of Western Siberia; the southern extremity of Siberia includes three mountain ranges: (1) The Altai Mountains from Irtish to the River Yenisei; (2) Siyansk, from the River Yenisei to the River Angara; (3) Daursk. The Altai Mountains are of the greatest interest because of their external appearance, formation, beauty and their majestic greatness and grandeur, which attracting the eyes of the traveler remind him of the European Alps. The snow-covered peaks of the mountains, the picturesque valleys, the numerous streams running down the mountain sides, the waterfalls, the exquisite azurian effects, the wonderful magnitude of the forests and the greenness of the leaves growing so plentifully on the slopes of the mountains, impress one with their beauty to such an extent that they can never be forgotten.

The Altai Mountains rival the European Alps. There is no doubt but that in the near future when Siberia becomes more thickly populated and is covered with an extensive network of railways, this country, especially the Altai Mountains, will attract the travelers and tourists not less than they are now being attracted by the Alps and Japan.*

In the northeastern part of Siberia the climate is very severe, the coldest winter on the face of the globe being found there. In Verkhoyansk the mean temperature in January is 50 degrees below zero Centigrade, but very often there are frosts of much greater severity. Because of the extremely cold climate in the greater part of Siberia, the development of human activity is greatly hindered. The climatic peculiarities of Siberia are closely connected with the development of its surface, and the rigorous and continental climate becomes more noticeable as you proceed from the South to the North as well as from the West to the East. The climate of Western Siberia is very much like the climate of European Russia, because the Ural Mountains do not form a climatic frontier.

The continental character of the climate of Western Siberia is shown by the lack of moisture and the greater variety in summer and winter temperature. It also shows the rigor of the temperature during the winter period. Only in the southern part is the mean yearly temperature a little higher than zero, about 1.4 degrees Centigrade, but on the southern extremity of the Urman Belt, it is somewhat lower than zero, for instance in Tomsk it is minus 0.6 degrees Centigrade. On the belt line of the Tundra the temperature reaches minus 5 degrees Centigrade. From this it will be understood that agriculture can prosper only in the southern belt of Siberia, approximately until the parallel of Tomsk is reached, where evidence of agricultural development appears only in small spots and disappears completely in the District of Narinsk. Eastern Siberia, occupying the space between 51° and 77° 35' northern latitude and 47° and 141° eastern longitude shows even greater rigor in continental climatic conditions than Western Siberia.

The low temperature in Western Siberia is withstood by human beings comparatively easily because of the lack of wind. Minusinsk District is the only one which enjoys a comparatively mild climate, and here not only all kinds of grain are grown, but endeavors have even been made recently to cultivate apple trees. Here the annual mean temperature is plus 0.7 degrees Centigrade, whereas in all the more northern parts the temperature is always lower than zero, for instance in Kamsk it is minus 1.6, and in Yeniseisk it is minus 2.4. In the southern part of the Yakutsk District the mean annual temperature falls until it reaches minus 8 degrees Centigrade, and in the northern part it even reaches 17.

Under such circumstances it is evident that only in the southern part of the provinces of Yeniseisk and Irkutsk could agriculture be carried on. It is essential to note that the temperature of Eastern Siberia is more favorable for the development of one-summer plants, such as cereals and vegetables.

NOTE.

*A striking resemblance between the Altai Mountains and the Alps is the similarity in the names of the principal peaks—Mt. Belucha of the Altai Mountains (4½ kilometers) and Mt. Blanc of the Alps, both names meaning "White Mountain." The Altai chain even excels the Alps in its wonderful picturesque scenery and many times in its mineral wealth, i. e., gold, platinum, silver, copper, and all kinds of precious stones.

ENGLISH NATIONAL KITCHENS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—In various centers, including London and Leeds, training is being given to women to carry on the work of the national kitchens that are springing up in all parts of the country. Mrs. F. L. Turner, wife of the secretary to the Inter-Allied Food Council, is acting as unpaid director and inspector of training. The coal shortage is making it necessary to increase the number of kitchens already in existence, and as a trained supervisor and a good cook are required for each kitchen a field service is thus opened out to well-educated women.

FOOD PURCHASING BOARD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—In view of the development of inter-allied food control, the Food Controller has decided to set up within the ministry a purchasing board or committee for British purchases, which will work in connection with the Committee of Representatives set up by the Inter-Allied Food Council.

GERMANY'S SHIPS AND SPANISH NOTE

German Agents Are Still Active in Madrid—Report That the Spanish Ambassador to Berlin Has Resigned

By The Christian Science Monitor special Spanish correspondent

MADRID, Spain — The gossip mongers of Madrid have had a somewhat difficult time of late, for the prepublication censorship has hit them hard. They have nothing to work upon, and it results from this that inventions, more or less thin, are set loose in cafés, spread into the streets, where they are repeated by every itinerant vender to all customers, and after a few hours appear to have gathered something of the substance of truth about them, when they may attain to the dignity of being cabled abroad with a certain reserve by one or other of the agencies.

Such for example was the rumor that the Spanish Ambassador to Berlin, Señor Polo de Bernabe, had resigned, as he has not, so far as anyone is aware. This statement was repeated all over Madrid for a short period, and there was a time when careful people began to think there must be some truth in it. But it is difficult to see how this Ambassador, well known in the United States, where he has represented Spain at a difficult time, should come to resign at such a crisis. He is as much persona grata with the Wilhelmstrasse as any Ambassador could very well be, and indeed, not long ago, was criticized in some Madrid circles for having accepted, as is alleged, certain German decorations which it is not customary for Spanish ambassadors to accept in such circumstances. On the other hand, Señor Polo de Bernabe is an extremely acute diplomatist, very well able to represent the interests of Spain as they should be represented in this grave hour; and, again, the Allies, as they are aware, are much indebted to him for his many benevolent intercessions on their behalf.

There is a strong suspicion that a large proportion of the stories thus set in circulation, especially when they are calculated, as some may think, to cause uneasiness among the Spanish people, are started by the German Embassy and its agents. The Ambassador himself has taken the lead in floating wild inventions, for he is responsible for the remarkable suggestion that the two Spanish ships most recently sunk, the Casara and the Atxeri Mendi, which have brought the present situation to such an acute point, were not in reality sunk by German submarines at all, but by British submarines. This he has given out, but upon what basis nobody knows nor cares. It is also remarked that the first secretary to the Embassy, von Stohrer, the individual who achieved much notoriety a little while back on the publication of the disclosures that he had been in negotiation with the anarchist, Pascual, on behalf of the Embassy, for the undertaking of some work that would create a profound disturbance in the country, has been going about Madrid declaring that the situation is terrible, terrible, terrible.

For all these bewailings the general attitude of the people is remarkably tranquil, and at bottom this seems to be caused by the conviction not that Spain will weaken, as she has done before, but that Germany will concede all that is essential. The Germanophile newspapers are more disconcerted than any others by the operations of the censor, since they can do no more in the way of spreading alarm in the country, and their utmost achievement now is the conversion of the current victories of the Allies on the western front into German successes of substantial value. Thus on one day when the French, Americans, and British had been making their way through the German enemy very much as they pleased, the pro-German El-Debate had large headlines, thus—"Numerous German Counter-Attacks —The Allies Checked" and so forth. However, nobody is deceived by these maneuvers, and the great successes of the Allies have created a very deep impression throughout the country. There is no doubt much opportunism in the present Spanish tendencies, but Spain is not alone in this.

Señor Dato has been closely engaged with various ambassadors. He has had conferences with the Spanish ambassadors to London and Paris, who have met him in northern Spain for the purpose, and the German Ambassador, the Prince de Ratibor, is continually having audience with him. Señor Dato has recently issued a statement to the effect that it is untrue that negotiations have been proceeding between Spain and the Argentine for the acquisition of a number of Spanish vessels. This rumor has certainly been in circulation, but no credence was attached to it since, the necessities of Spain now and in the future being what they are, it is inconceivable that she should part with any of her vessels in this way. On the other hand, a definite statement has been made that negotiations are in progress for the acquisition by the Argentine Government of a number of the Austrian ships that are interned in Spanish ports. There are, of course, obvious difficulties in regard to any such scheme as this, and no explanation as to how they are to be circumvented, or as to Austria's attitude in the matter, has been vouchsafed.

There are many evidences that the German agents throughout the peninsula are unusually active at the present moment. There is little abatement in the epidemic of strikes taking place in all parts of the country, and though most of these have the appearance of being spontaneous and due to local circumstances combined with the food shortage and high prices, the impression begins to grow that in many cases the Germans have had a hand in organizing them. The news now comes up from Gibraltar that the German efforts have even extended to that point, and that 2000 Spanish coal heavers, undoubtedly under German influence, have struck work. This maneuver, however, has failed badly, for in the first place the authorities used military and naval labor to meet the sudden emergency and then proceeded speedily to recruit Moors for the work, 400 being taken on in the first batch and large numbers subsequently. The result was that the Spaniards quickly began to return to work, but, owing to the satisfaction given by the Moors, many of them are likely to find their occupation gone.

LETTERS

Communications under the above heading are welcomed but the editor must remain sole judge of their suitability and he does not undertake to hold himself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions so presented.

(No. 379)

Postpone Constitution Changes

To the Editor of The Christian Science Monitor:

Absorbed, as we all are, in the momentous events taking place in Europe, it is difficult to realize that an important election is near at hand. Not only are we in Massachusetts to choose our executive and legislative officials as usual, but the voters are asked to record themselves on many changes in our fundamental law. It cannot be successfully denied that the Massachusetts Constitutional Convention has been lost sight of in the great activities made necessary by the war. The war must be won. Everything else can wait on that event. It is not possible to give careful consideration to the numerous amendments to the Massachusetts constitution which will appear on the November ballot. Many voters (I had almost said many people, but remembered in time that women are people but not voters) do not even now know what these amendments are, much less have they any adequate notion of the good which the amendments are supposed to embody. Surely some of them are of doubtful utility. The biennial proposal is charged with dangerous possibilities so far as anyone can authoritatively say to the contrary.

Massachusetts, in the quality of its public servants and the vigor and cleanness of its politics, has an enviable place among the American commonwealths. This statement does not need supporting argument to those who have lived elsewhere, who have observed, compared and questioned. We have a government which is above scandal, economical in administration and quickly responsive to public opinion. Our political servants are required to give an account of their stewardship once a year. With this necessity ever in mind, expediency is a constant incentive to good behavior where the moral fiber might otherwise be weak. Every business corporation holds its executive officers to annual accounting and election, notwithstanding the annoyance and expense of the annual meeting. To do otherwise is to invite laxity and corruption. After many years of observation of the cheerful and alert democracy existing in Massachusetts, I have concluded that the annual election and the town meeting are the prime factors in our free and healthy political institutions. The very need of voting frequently keeps the voter in form, so to speak. In communities where elections are infrequent, it takes an issue of unusual interest or importance to awaken the voters. Practice in any art makes for proficiency and the art of voting intelligently is not an exception to the rule. Let us not sell our birthright for a mess of pottage of doubtful value.

At all events it is quite apparent that time will not allow, before election day, anything like a serious discussion of the proposal to throw away half our right of franchise, which is precisely what takes place when elections every two years are substituted for yearly voting. If space permitted I might contrast the present right of unlimited petition to the General Court for legislation with the inevitable curtailment of this right if the "I. and R." amendment were to be adopted. Unlike the United States Congress and other legislative bodies in our country, no bill or resolve can be pigeonholed or smothered in committee in the Massachusetts Legislature. Subject, of course, to a limitation of time, any citizen, humble or famous, can have his measure introduced. Once admitted, it must follow the regular course of committee consideration, public hearing, and a place on the calendar. If we are to change from a representative to a direct form of government, we must discard what we know has worked well, for a practice whose actual results we are yet to learn about.

But aside from this view of its merits or demerits, is there time enough to discuss the "I and R." before election? Are we willing to stop thinking about the war to listen to dry disquisitions on constitutional questions? With Pershing at last giving the sorely needed aid to our heroic allies, in pushing the Huns off the map, who cares a straw (in comparison) for constitutional questions in Massachusetts? For that matter, there are federal constitutional problems arising that will prove to be of more profound concern to the citizens of Massachusetts than the proposed amendments on the November ballot. The President has said "politics are adjourned." Let us say next month, with no uncertain voice, that, in Massachusetts, constitution tinkering is likewise adjourned for the period of the war.

(Signed) SAMUEL DAVIS.

Boston, Mass., Oct. 10, 1918.

ASK HALT ON GASOLINE STOVES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The War Industries Board on Friday advised the discontinuance of the manufacture of gasoline stoves during the war and urged that the material for their production should be used in making gas heating and cooking devices.

A MARTIAN TALKS OF CLOTHES

Talking of clothes—and why shouldn't a man talk of clothes, seeing that he has to share and suffer with woman their daily tyranny—it seems to me that it is about time to stop talking and commence doing. I admit right off that it's a delicate topic, tainted with parallels, prejudices and passions, but suppose we come at it from an entirely fresh angle—say from that of a Martian beetle.

His first question on arrival would very likely be, Why has the human animal such a queer shape? You hasten to point out that it is the clothes he wears that give him that peculiar shape.

"Can you alter your clothes, then?" he asks in amazement.

"Yes, we can, and in fact do—just enough to enable us to buy a new outfit every few months."

"This substance is not very durable then?"

"Not that, but the style, the exact shape, fluctuates with fearful rapidity."

"And then you are forced to discard your garments? Accept my deepest sympathy, Man."

"We are not forced to exactly," you admit reluctantly, "but we do it voluntarily. I almost said gladly."

"Indeed—why?"

"So that we will all continue to look alike."

"Ah! Then looking alike is one of your earthly virtues? Now in Mars—"

"No, not that. We dislike monotony of expression and lack of individuality, but you can't appear odd, you know. It wouldn't be good form."

"I suppose not," but the Martian scratched his head tentatively with one long antenna, evidently much perplexed. "Creatures of habit—very interesting phenomenon," I heard him mutter. Then aloud, "Pardon me, but I am curious to know why you follow ugly fashions instead of beautiful ones?"

"I can't say exactly. They are set, you know."

"Set? Who sets them?"

"Oh, a bunch of fellows over in Paris or London or somewheres," giving a vague wave of your hand.

"Men of genius, artists of international reputation, I suppose?"

"No, I doubt if they are anything particular."

"You mean to tell me that you humans surrender your artistic freedom and outward signs of individuality to any Tom, Dick or Harry who wants the job? Well, I never!" I fear the Beetle's voice contained a dash of something that sounded like contempt. "Have you humans never attempted just to be natural?"

"Well, a thousand or two years ago we used to dress what you might call natural. We wore togas and sandals and such things—bright colors too—but that would never do these hustling times."

Feeling you are getting decidedly the worst of it you strike out on a new line of defense. "This is a democratic age. Our dress signifies equality. Rich and poor, duke and Bolsheviki, all can dress alike—and no one's feelings hurt."

"Do you endeavor to live up to what your clothes preach?"

"No, I can't say we do."

"Is that quite honest? What about your fête days—grand occasions and such. Do you not allow yourselves a little honest originality then?"

A picture of your Sunday get-up flashes before your eyes and you shrink back abashed. How could you ever screw up moral courage to describe what, even to your own well-denatured temperament had always seemed going just a bit too far with a man's self-respect: the long, black, shapeless coat, the cold, gray-striped trousers, the enameled shoes, the high collar and kid gloves, the shiny top-hat! And then, searching for a loophole, you turn to "evening dress" and even a worse apparition rises before you: shiny white expanse of bulging shirt, long flapping tails (much like the Beetle's own), stove-pipe legs, superlative collar and narrow rock-like pumps. But why describe a male's attire when he is in festive mood? Surely a lady's—But at that you gasp, swallow hard and surrender, unconditionally.

"I—I would rather not say anything about it," you murmur.

"Poor mortal," condones the Beetle patronizingly, "you should have been born on Mars."

"Maybe you could suggest something suitable?" you venture.

"Most gladly. I haven't been here more than a few minutes, but here goes: For every day, during warm weather, men and women should wear sandals, silk stockings below the knee, short loose pants stopping above the knee, soft shirts or coat jerseys with elbow-length sleeves, round skullcaps or soft felt hats decorated with feather or ribbon, or better still the head bare. Every article of clothing should be colored to either contrast or harmonize with the rest of the costume. In cold weather have breeches that cover the knee, soft wool stockings, doublet and jersey coat or jacket, woolen turban or toke, and gauntlets—all of bright hues."

"Sort of Peter Pan and coureur-des-bois combination."

"For festivities, change textures and colors and don togas and clinging cloaks and long, bright sashes. There's comfort, freedom and beauty for you at small cost."

"Yes, but—" you begin to splutter.

"But what?" asks the Beetle patiently.

"We couldn't dress that way, you know. It's all very lovely and simple, of course, but—but—"

"Yes, but—?"

"Well, it isn't done, you know!"

JAPANESE RED CROSS IN ROME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy—Signor Orlando and the Ministers for war and the navy were present at the luncheon given by Senator Count Frascara, president of the Italian Red Cross, in honor of the Japanese Red Cross Mission, and speeches accentuating the good will and friendship existing between Italy and Japan were made by the Prime Minister and by the Japanese Ambassador. The relations between Italy and Japan had always been particularly close and friendly, the Ambassador declared, and when in former times Japan was contending with great difficulties Italy had shown her sympathy in various ways. Although Japan as their ally had entered the sphere of action in the East, she had not yet been able to take an active part in operations on the western front, on account of the distance; in the Mediterranean, however, her sailors had covered themselves with glory. At last their hour had come, and they were taking part in the operations in Siberia and fighting side by side with the Allies. It seemed to him, he said, that victory was beginning to dawn on the horizon and he was glad that Japan would be able to make some contribution toward the victory of democracy.

PLEA OF FARMERS CLOSES 10 SALOONS

Difficulty With Labor Situation in California Town Is Traced to Liquor and Action Follows

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—Another chapter was added to the prohibition history of California when the 10 saloons of Oxnard, in Ventura County, closed their doors last week until after the harvest season.

Ventura County is famous for two products—beans and sugar beets. The farmers have had difficulty with the labor situation this year, and in studying it they found that liquor was the cause of the trouble. In years past, when one man failed to show up to work, there would be another to take his place. Now it is different. There is not another man to take the place of the one incapacitated by liquor.

A petition signed by a large number of the ranchers around Oxnard was presented to the city trustees, asking that the saloons be closed until the end of the threshing period. A meeting of the 10 saloon keepers of Oxnard was called, the matter was laid before them, and they agreed to close their doors for two weeks.

The saloon keepers saw that an irate citizenry was about ready to enforce terms of unconditional surrender, and, rather than take chances in such a controversy, were ready to make any concessions that would allow them to keep any rights.

It is doubtful if, after two weeks without saloons, Oxnard will ever allow them to open up again. It is certain that if the crops are not harvested in two weeks, that the saloons will not be opened until they are.

CANADIAN CORPS COMMANDER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Canadian Bureau

OTTAWA, Ont.—For some time rumor has been current to the effect that Sir Arthur Currie, commander-in-chief of the Canadian forces in France, was about to relinquish his position to take up other duties. The Department of Militia and Defense has thought it advisable to issue a statement which follows, in part:

"Official and categorical denial is given this rumor by the Department of Militia and Defense, which states that there is not the slightest foundation in fact for the story, and that Sir Arthur Currie, under whose command the Canadian corps has achieved such spendid distinction, is to continue at its head."

Oriental Rugs

Special values in the finer quality Mosuls, Kurdistans, Daghestans, Shirvans, Guenjes, Anatollans, Persians. Beautiful Colors—excellent designs.

45.00 and 55.00

Also a number of antique and semi-antique rugs, Bokharas, Bijars, Daghestans, Irans, Kurdistans, at

75.00 to 125.00

Chandler & Co.
Tremont St., near West, Boston.

"Priscilla's Minuet"
(Sweetened)
Cocoa-Chocolate

is one of the most delicate and deliciously flavored chocolate preparations to be found. Its delicacy appeals to those of discriminating taste. Put up in ½ lb. tins. Sent special Parcel Post delivery.

West of Mississippi River $3.50 doz.
East of Mississippi River $3.00 doz.

WM. M. FLANDERS CO.
Wholesale Distributors. BOSTON, MASS.

Central Cafeteria
Home Cooking Quick Service
W. Genesee and Franklin Streets
327 Washington Street
BUFFALO, N. Y.

"A SHINE IN EVERY DROP"

Black Silk Stove Polish is different. It does not dry out; can be used to the last drop; liquid and paste one quality; absolutely no waste; no dust or dirt. You get your money's worth.

Black Silk Stove Polish

is not only most economical, but it gives a brilliant, silky lustre that cannot be obtained with any but a superior polish. Black Silk Stove Polish does not rub off—it lasts much longer than ordinary polish—so it saves you time, work and money. When you want stove polish why not ask for Black Silk? If it isn't all we say it is your dealer will refund your money.

Black Silk Stove Polish Works, Sterling, Illinois

Use Black Silk Air Drying Iron Enamel on grates, registers, stove-pipes, and automobile tire rims. Prevents rusting. Try it.

Use Black Silk Metal Polish for silverware, nickel, tinware or brass. It works quickly, easily and leaves a brilliant surface. It is not excelled for use on automobiles. WHY NOT

Get a Can TODAY

CUSTOM CORSETS
Frances L. Thomas
420 BOYLSTON ST. BOSTON

Western Forwarding & Weighing Co.
Incorporated
IMPORT Forwarding Agents EXPORT
Custom House Brokers
Certified Weighers
Elliott 3644
1410 L. C. SMITH BLDG., SEATTLE, WASH.
L. C. BLAKE, Secretary

Chapin Corsetiere
Corsets to meet every need made for you and your comfort.
148 Boylston Street Boston

AUSTRALIA
HONOLULU, SUVA, NEW ZEALAND
CANADIAN AUSTRALASIAN ROYAL MAIL LINE
Large, Well-Equipped Steamers, Latest Design
For fares and sailings apply Canadian Pac. Ry., 332 Washington Street, Boston, or to General Agent, 440 Seymour St., Vancouver, B. C.

Holeproof Hose carry the strongest possible guarantee. Absolute satisfaction or replaced free.

HOLEPROOF HOSE
For Men

War measures declare for economy — Holeproof Hose are true economy — Strong, Serviceable and Stylish. We recommend you order early.

6 PAIRS IN A BOX

Men's Cotton.....2.00
Men's Lisle Finish..2.40
Men's Lisle.....3.00
Silk—3 pairs.....2.25

Assortments for Women and Boys

Delivered Free Anywhere in New England

Sole Boston Agents
TALBOT CO
395-403 Washington Street, Boston

Golden Rule Pure Food Products

Save the middlemen's profits on your food products and groceries! Wholesome, high quality food products shipped from our laboratories Direct to You. Received 87 awards at Panama-Pacific Exposition. A postal will bring a salesman.

The Citizens Wholesale Supply Co
Columbus, Ohio.

New Opportunities for Women
are offered in
FILING

Graduates of our schools in Boston, New York and Philadelphia are filling thousands of Government and business positions. Visitors invited to inspect equipment, methods, records. Instruction in day, evening and correspondence courses.

BOSTON SCHOOL OF FILING
Little Building, Boston, Mass.
Phone Beach 805

When You Need FLOWERS Use Penn the Florist
Phone Beach 6900
124 Tremont St., Boston
Flowers delivered at a few hours' notice anywhere in United States and Canada

Massachusetts Trust Co.
SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES
$5.00 per year and upwards.
Storage for Silver and Valuables at Reasonable Rates.
Commercial Accounts Savings Accounts
235 Huntington Ave., Boston, Mass.

JAPAN TO MAINTAIN UNITY WITH ALLIES

Foreign Minister Declares That New Government Will Make No Change in Japan's Dealings With Friends or Enemies

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

TOKYO, Japan (Thursday) — Viscount Uchida, the Foreign Minister in the new Hara Cabinet, in an interview with a Reuter representative states that the change of administration does not involve a change of Japan's policies in dealing with her enemies or friends. Japan, as a responsible nation, faced and accepted her responsibility in the world situation, the difficult problems of which could best be solved on the basis enunciated by President Wilson in his declaration that "with perfect unity of purpose and counsel will come the assurance of complete victory."

The League of Nations would be impossible unless there was unity and trust among the members. Japan was as loyal to the Great Alliance created by the war as to the Anglo-Japanese alliance, which he invariably regarded as the corner-stone of her foreign policy.

Referring to Russia, Viscount Uchida said that the Allies were all joined closer than ever by the common duty to obey the common mandate to prevent the spoliation of the nation which was betrayed in an hour of great weakness.

Concerning China, he declared that the situation was greatly improved, and a solution of the differences which had kept apart the people of the various provinces was expected. United government and good order in China were more important to Japan than to any nation except China herself.

AUSTRIAN PEOPLES RECEIVE AUTONOMY BY IMPERIAL EDICT

(Continued from page one)

tria, would organize their economic and military policies on an autonomous and independent basis. He made an appeal for united action by all parties.

Count Michael Karolyi, president of the Hungarian Independent Party, demanded that immediate peace negotiations be begun without regard to the community of interest arising from the policy which had heretofore been followed.

Count Stephen Tisza, the former Hungarian Premier, referring to Count Karolyi, cried, "You are Entente agents."

Martin Novassy, one of the members of the Diet, answered: "We are friends of the Entente."

Great disorder ensued in the Chamber.

When the sitting was resumed after a brief postponement, a draft of the address to the King was read. It said that the result of the war had been such as to place the throne in danger. It stated that Hungary must have full autonomy.

"Hungary feels herself to be in full accord with the ideas spreading throughout the world along the lines of the noble principles of President Wilson's address," the address continued. "Hungary must be completely independent, must have general electoral suffrage and the relations between nationalities in the country must be governed by the principles enunciated by President Wilson.

"Hungary is in danger of invasion. Hungarian troops must be brought back and non-Hungarian troops sent away."

Dr. Wekerle said: "The protection of our integrity as a state and the maintenance of our unity are tasks we must accomplish at all costs. We desire to grant individual rights to the different nationalities who have lived among us for a thousand years. We are not contradicting our traditional point of view in accepting President Wilson's principles. As far as absolute equality of rights to individuals and the defense of our integrity and the unity of the state will permit, we will willingly satisfy the claims of different nationalities."

At a sitting of the Foreign Committee of the Hungarian Lower House, Count Karolyi criticized the foreign policy of the monarchy, according to Budapest dispatches. He claimed absolute autonomy for the Hungarians and said that when the Austrian Government rejected the British proposal to submit the Balkan problem to arbitration, the monarchy proved that it wished to begin the war.

He said that Austria's foreign policy during the war had been still worse than that which prevailed before the hostilities began, and asserted that there were numberless occasions when peace might have been concluded.

"When we knew that Germany would not give in and that the whole world had arisen against the policy of Germany, which had become hateful to all nations," he continued, "we might have made peace. Our fidelity to the alliance has limits."

He criticized the submarine warfare and said that the main mistake of the Central Powers was in underestimating America. He closed by expressing a desire for the creation of an autonomous Hungary and requesting the abolition of the common institution of the monarchy.

VIENNA, Austria (Thursday) — The Austrian Emperor has issued the following manifesto:

"To My Faithful Austrian Peoples:

"Since I have ascended the throne I have tried to make it my duty to assure all my peoples the peace so ardently desired and to point the way to the Austrian peoples of a prosperous development unhampered by obstacles which brutal force creates against intellectual and economic prosperity.

"The terrible struggles in the world-war have thus far made the work of peace impossible. The heavy sacrifices of the war should assure to us an honorable peace, on the threshold of which, by the help of God, we are today.

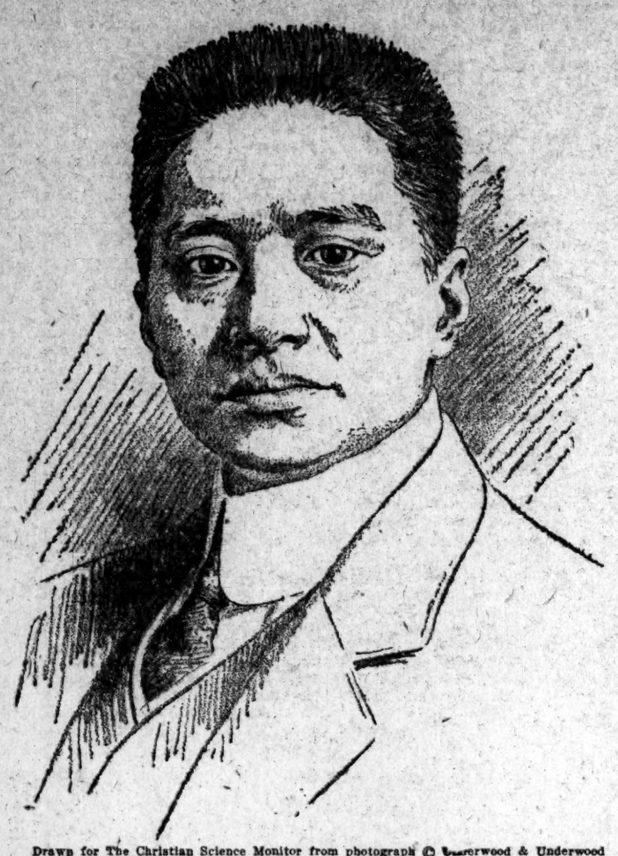
"We must, therefore, undertake without delay the reorganization of our country on a natural, and therefore, solid basis. Such a pressing question demands that the desires of the Austrian peoples be harmonized and realized.

"I am decided to accomplish this work with the free collaboration of my peoples in the spirit and principles which our allied monarchs have adopted in their offer of peace.

"Austria must become, in conformity with the will of its people, a confederate state in which each nationality shall form, on the territory which it occupied, its own local autonomy.

"This does not mean that we are already envisaging the union of the Polish territories of Austria with the independent Polish state.

"The city of Trieste with all its surroundings shall, in conformity with the desire of its population, be treated separately."



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from photograph © Underwood & Underwood

V. Kyuin Wellington Koo, Chinese Minister to the United States

Jews Demand Autonomy

PARIS, France (Thursday)—(Havas)—A great mass meeting of Jews was held at Vienna on Oct. 14, and a resolution was passed asking that the Jewish people be admitted into the League of Nations with rights equal to those of other nationalities, according to advices received here. The Jews also asked that they be represented at the peace conference.

It was pointed out that the large number of Jews in Austria entitled members of that race to consideration in the formation of Austrian federal states, which had been suggested in official circles.

No Faith in Austria

LONDON, England (Friday)—(British Wireless Service)—The Tzecho-Slovak National Council and the Union of Tzech Deputies, at their meeting in Prague on Sept. 29, passed a resolution declaring that the Tzechs had no faith in the promises of the Vienna Government. The resolution, which was suppressed by the Austrian censor, has just reached London. It says in part:

"We do not believe today in promises given and not kept. The most vehement promises cannot blind us and turn us away from our aim. The hard experience of our nation orders us imperatively to hold firm in matters where reality is stronger than all promises. The Vienna Government is unable to give us anything we ask for.

"The Tzech nation will follow its anti-German policy whatever may happen, being sure that its just cause will finally triumph, especially today, when it has become part of the great ideals of the Entente, whose victory will be the only good produced by this terrible war."

PROCEEDINGS IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

WESTMINSTER, England (Thursday)—In the House of Commons, yesterday, Mr. Bonar Law, asked as to when the Home Rule Bill was to be introduced, said he could make no statement on the subject.

At question time today, Lord Robert Cecil said that Mr. R. H. B. Lockhart, British Consul-General at Moscow, and his party were now on their way to Scandinavia and would reach England shortly. He declined to make any statement as to whether, in the event of an armistice, the allied forces would be withdrawn from Russia.

Mr. Bonar Law, replying to a question as to whether the allied powers had ever discussed and accepted, in an allied conference, President Wilson's 14 points as the basis of negotiation with the Germans, answered in the negative.

Mr. Bonar Law further announced that Field Marshal Haig's dispatch dealing with the operations in France, would be published shortly, and that in view of the present situation the Luxury Tax Bill would not be introduced, though he hoped such a tax would be included in next year's budget. Subsequently, he stated that the government proposed to give time on Wednesday to the discussion of a motion to make women eligible as members of Parliament and to open the public galleries of the House of Commons to them.

GERMANY STILL IN HANDS OF JUNKERS

(Continued from page one)

sort of a patched-up peace should be made at this time."

Dr. Harold Pattison, Washington Heights Baptist Church, New York: "I will be glad to preach the sermon you suggest on the 20th and my topic will be, 'Fight the Next War Now.'"

The Rev. George R. Vandewater, rector St. Andrew's Church, New York: "I am heartily and enthusiastically in accord with the printed utterances of your honorary president, Mr. Roosevelt, on this subject."

Italy Satisfied With Reply

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

ROME, Italy (Thursday)—An official statement pronounces President Wilson's second reply to Germany as very satisfactory and completely in agreement with Italian views. Evidently, it adds, President Wilson reserves his reply to Austria-Hungary because, in view of the ethnic conditions of the Dual Monarchy, the intimations made to Germany would not suffice.

No Immediate Armistice

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—The Norddeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung learns that there is no immediate prospect of an armistice or peace negotiations. The reply to President Wilson's note will naturally require profound deliberation, but the government will be guided as before by the spirit of reconciliation and a desire to end the slaughter and safeguard the German people's interest. The paper adds that President Wilson's indictment of the German methods of warfare is unjust and takes no account of military necessities.

TEACHERS CANCEL CONVENTION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURLINGTON, Vt.—There will be no annual convention of the Vermont School Teachers Association this year. This decision was given out by the executive committee, Merritt D. Chittenden, superintendent of schools at Burlington, chairman. The convention was scheduled to be held at Montpelier on Nov. 7, 8 and 9.

CHINA'S REASONS FOR ENTERING WAR

Minister to United States Says Struggle Is for Great Ideals and His Country Felt It a Duty to Make Its Attitude Clear

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—"China's entry into the war on Aug. 14, 1917, was not an accident, but a course of action well grounded in reason. Though separated from the center of the conflict by the whole continent of Asia, she felt herself, and she still feels, vitally interested in the issue of the world struggle," said His Excellency V. K. Wellington Koo, Minister from China to the United States at the Liberty Altar on China Day, explaining why his country had taken its place among the Allies in their fight for democracy.

"When Germany invaded peaceful Belgium in cold blood, when she outraged fair France without mercy, and later when she inflicted the most inhuman method of warfare—the ruthless submarine—on neutrals and belligerents alike, sinking merchant ships without warning, and destroying lives without the least tremor of the heart; when, it short, it became evident that neither the obligations of humanity nor the restraints of law could hold the brutal instincts of the Russian in check, the people of China saw clearly what would befall the rest of the world if Germany should emerge victorious in this conflict; and seeing this, they decided for themselves that the war was no longer a mere matter of European politics, but a struggle for great and grave ideals.

"China, like your country, has entered this world conflict with no selfish motives, with no desire for material gain. China joined this cause because she felt it her duty to make it clear to the world where she stood in this great conflict—because she wanted to enter her protest against the brutal attack on civilization, and to give evidence of her willingness to cooperate in defense of the ideals which the world cherishes, the ideals of liberty and right, of justice and humanity.

"What does China's entry into this world war mean? It means that the world's greatest storehouse of manpower and of natural resources is thus enlisted for service in the common cause. We have already sent 200,000 Chinese to the western front working for the Allies. Organized as labor battalions, they perform such essential work behind the lines as trench digging, bridge building and munitions making.

"The wealth of China, both in men and materials, is, in my mind, a great asset for the allied cause. It is practical to say that with a fair supply of equipment and ships, not only labor battalions, but fighting soldiers, not only thousands of them, but millions of them if necessary, can be dispatched to Europe; and it is equally practical to say that with a fair amount of capital, the natural resources of China, the resources of coal and iron, of copper and zinc, of antimony and tungsten—all essential articles in the manufacture of munitions of war—can, if needed, be developed and utilized to untold advantage. Even the production of foodstuffs can be so increased as to make China the world's greatest granary for the sustenance of the Entente troops.

"This war is the greatest of all wars and, let us hope, is the last of its kind in the world. It will be the last if Germany is completely beaten; if her devilish combines of autocracy and militarism are dislodged from their den and permanently disabled by defeat; if justice and liberty are enthroned on the altar of the human heart everywhere and made forever supreme by the united will of mankind. This is no mere dream, no ideal impossible of attainment. The irresistible onward push of the allied armies in Europe is now bringing us nearer to that goal every day, and if the peoples of the nations associated in this war continue to support the common cause in the future as splendidly as they have done in the past, and I do not doubt in the least that they will continue to support it, then the day cannot be far off when we shall see a final victory won over our common enemy and a lasting peace established on the basis of impartial justice to all."

BRITISH ENVOY CONFERS AT OMSK

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

VLADIVOSTOK, Siberia (Thursday)—The Vladivostok press published accounts of a ceremonial meeting between Sir Charles Eliot, British plenipotentiary, and members of the Siberian Government, at Omsk where Sir Charles issued a declaration denouncing as false and unfounded rumors current in Western Siberia, that the Allies had made peace, whereby the Japanese were to acquire territory in Siberia as reward for their intervention. The Ufa Government is stated to have determined to make Omsk its temporary residence.

Report Attack on Mr. Lenine

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—A Kiev message to German papers states that a fresh attack with a revolver has been made on Mr. Lenine by M. Dwanitzky of the Information Bureau of the Soviet press, who belongs to the Vitebsk Revenge League. Meanwhile reports of further executions of Russian former ministers and officials come from Petrograd, and an extraordinary commission at Penza is reported to have shot 152 bourgeois prisoners who attacked the prison guard for having maltreated prisoners.

A congress comprising all extraordinary commissions created to carry out the "red terror" is stated to have opened in Petrograd on Tuesday, with a view to establishing a general plan of action and close cooperation between all commissions.

GERMAN TROOPS TO LEAVE UKRAINE

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—A Petrograd message states that the Skonopadski Government is hastily organizing a national Ukranian army, as the departure of the German troops from Ukraine is imminent.

Meanwhile recent messages received indicate the spread of a revolt among the Ukrainian peasantry, against the Germans and the Skonopadski Government.

Enemy Driven From Karelia

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Central and Southern Karelia has been cleared of the enemy, which has been driven across the Finnish frontier, the British War Office announced this evening.

"In the Murman sector, the Allies have cleared Central and Southern Karelia, driving the enemy across the frontier," the statement said.

"In the Archangel sector, the Allies have occupied Kadish."

CHANGES PROPOSED IN REVENUE BILL

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Senate Finance Committee in revising the War Revenue Bill on Friday amended the House provision by fixing a flat tax of 12 per cent upon the net income of corporations and eliminated the section imposing a 6 per cent additional tax upon distribution of profits. The committee also amended the House provision on amortization in war industries so as to include shipbuilding. House provisions exempting from taxation farmers' insurance and telephone companies or similar organizations the income from which consists of assessments used for the purpose only of paying expenses, were accepted unchanged. Another amendment would exempt on bonds of the War Finance Corporation from normal taxes.

SIR W. TYRRELL'S NEW POST

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—Sir William Tyrrell has been appointed Sir Walter Langley's successor as Assistant Undersecretary of State at the Foreign Office. He entered the diplomatic service in 1889, and was for eight years private secretary to Viscount Grey.

RECOGNITION FOR POLISH AUTONOMY

British Foreign Secretary Declares That Polish National Army Is Accepted as Co-Belligerent With the Allies

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The British Government has recognized the Polish national army as autonomous, allied and co-belligerent. In announcing the fact to Count Sobranski, the delegate of the Polish National Committee in Great Britain, Mr. Balfour wrote that the British Government has repeatedly announced its desire to see the creation of a united and independent Polish state, and was glad to join in the Great Powers' Versailles declaration of June 3, 1918, that the creation of such a state, with free access to the sea, conatitutes one of the conditions of a solid and just peace.

"I need hardly assure you," he continued, "that the sympathies of this country have been, and are, with the people of Poland, of whatever politics, class, or creed, in all the sufferings to which they have been subjected during the war. It admires their firm refusal to allow Germany and Austria-Hungary to dictate their future status, and the boundaries of their country, and it looks forward to the time when the present provisional arrangements will come to an end and a Poland, free and united, will share its own constitution, according to the wishes of its people."

Conciliating the Poles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—Whereas Germany was reported yesterday as having decided on a continuation of the military occupation of Poland at present, an official Lublin message announces, the Austro-Hungarian Government is ready to abolish the military administration of Austrian Poland and hand it over to the Polish Government as soon as the latter is prepared to assume it. The message adds that the Austro-Hungarian Dual-Monarchy will do everything to facilitate for the Polish Government the reconstruction of the state organization, and, at its request, will supply Poland with whatever it lacks in the way of money and organization.

In return, it expects Poland to render equivalent compensation from its surplus of foodstuffs and raw material.

The present military requisitions will be stopped.

The announcement accords with the conciliatory reference to the Warsaw Government's declaration of independence, which Baron Burian made in his speech on Tuesday to the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Hungarian delegation. The Vienna Government, in short, has latterly shown marked activity in its traditional policy of conciliating the Poles, a noteworthy feature being the issue, immediately prior to the reassembling of the Reichsrat, of an imperial amnesty for members of the Polish legion, whose trial for treason has been proceeding at Marmos Sziget for some months past.

The decree concluded with an expression of hope that it would serve to strengthen the ties between the Polish people and the Hapsburg monarchy, but apparently failed altogether to achieve its object since it was shortly followed by the Warsaw Government's unequivocal declaration, and the Austrian Poles' withdrawal from the Reichsrat.

FRENCH INSIST ON REPARATION

Government Demands Town for Town—Press Wants Appropriation, Not Destruction, and Punishment of Officers

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

PARIS, France (Thursday) — The subject of retribution for the crimes and the devastation perpetrated by Germany on occupied territories is very much in men's minds just now, as was shown by a resolution proposed in the French Senate asking the government to insist on reparation for violations of international law.

M. Pichon, Minister for Foreign Affairs, indorsed the resolution. He welcomed the Senate's expression of opinion as supporting the government's effort to obtain such satisfaction as the events would justify. The government had already notified Germany that she would be held fully responsible for the crimes she had committed or might still commit. Inexorable retribution awaited her, said M. Pichon, and the attitude of the government and Senate is that of the whole of the French people, to whom the formula, town for town, meaning for every French town destroyed reparation must be sought and obtained in German towns, is to them far more a demand of justice than a question of whether the Hohenzollerns or Independent Socialists shall reign in Berlin.

Le Temps, in an article entitled "Justice," demands that the plea of obeying orders shall not be allowed to stand between German officers and just retribution. It says that to rifle and burn houses, to drive into the open country whole peoples deprived of everything they possess, to treat prisoners in the terrible way shown in the Younger inquiry and to torpedo lifeboats in which are huddled scores of passengers, are crimes the responsibility for which must lie just as much on men who perpetrate them as on men who order them.

M. Gauvain in the Journal des Débats, also deals with the subject of reparation, evidently considering that the temper of the French people is such as to need guidance on the nature of reprisals. They must consist of appropriations, he says, not destructions. Only thus will our ruins be repaired. For our soldiers to destroy would be but a shortlived and savage joy; from every point of view it is better to take back our property when found and to put to our own use enemy's property until all damage they have caused us has been made good. It must not be forgotten that Germany is our creditor.

Finally M. Gauvain strikes the same note as Le Temps, when he remarks this does not in any way prevent the enforcement of just penalties on the perpetrators and instigators of crimes.

McKENNEY & WATERBURY CO.

WE LIGHT AND HEAT THE WORLD

Headquarters for the Best

GAS AND ELECTRIC HEATERS

Our heating stoves and units are quick heaters, clean and economical. Reasonable prices, excellent assortment of styles and sizes. Catalogue on request.

181 FRANKLIN STREET Corner Congress Street, BOSTON

Filene's

Yeowomen

Capes of men's wear kersey made to measure, $45

sketched, the most picturesque part of a veowoman's uniform. Women yeomen may buy these capes ready to wear if they prefer, or made to order without extra charge in ten days.

Note:—Red Cross nurses' capes in blue serge lined with red at the same price, $45.

YEOWOMEN'S SUITS, warmly interlined and hand-lined with silk, $35, $39.50 and $42.50, according to the value of the serge. Fourth floor.

YEOWOMEN'S BLOUSES of soisette and poplin, $2 and $2.50; white crepe de chine blouses, $5. Fifth floor.

YEOWOMEN'S HATS of shiny black silk pressed beaver, $7.50. Sixth floor.

YEOWOMEN'S SHOES—high black calfskin boots, $8.50; black kidskin oxfords, $7. Fourth floor.

Why should yeowomen come to Filene's? Because Filene's is one of the largest specialty clothes stores in the world and can give yeowomen quick, good service in well-made clothes that fit at once without important alterations, at moderate prices. Yeowomen can do well here in off-duty clothes, also.

Filene's—fourth floor—mail orders filled

WASHINGTON STREET AT SUMMER, BOSTON, MASS.

Illustrated is a Natural Muskrat lined Irish frieze coat with either Beaver or Natural Otter collar.....187.00

Men's Fur Coats

CHANDLER & CO. have opened a department for men's fur and fur-lined coats, conducted along the lines of those shops specializing in men's coats. There will be found, besides the ever serviceable raccoon coats in great variety and range of prices a fine assortment of fur-lined Oxford gray, black broadcloth and Irish frieze coats. Fine values, too, every one of them and undoubtedly not to be duplicated later at anything approaching these prices.

155.00, 175.00, 195.00

Chandler & Co

Tremont Street, near West

THEATRICAL

PARK THEATRE Columbus Circle 59th St., N. Y. Evgs. 8:15 and Sat. Mat. 2:15

Society of American Singers OPERA COMIQUE

To-day Mat.....Mikado

To-night.....Tales of Hoffmann

Everything AT THE $1 Hippodrome

MAT. DAILY BEST SEATS $1

Evenings at 8:15

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE BY TZECHO-SLOVAKS

(Continued from page one)

recognition and Austria-Hungary, bowing before the Pan-Germans, became a colony of Germany and as her vanguard to the east provoked the last Balkan conflict as well as the present world war, which was begun by the Hapsburgs alone without the consent of the representatives of the people.

"We cannot and will not continue to live under the—direct or indirect—rule of the violators of Belgium, France and Serbia, the would-be murderers of Russia and Rumania, the murderers of tens of thousands of civilians and soldiers of our blood and the accomplices in numberless unspeakable crimes committed in this war against humanity by the two degenerate and irresponsible dynasties. We will not remain a part of a state which has no justification for existence and which, refusing to accept the fundamental principles of modern world organization, remains only an artificial and immoral political structure, hindering every movement toward democratic and social progress. The Hapsburg dynasty, weighed down by a huge inheritance of errors and crime, is a perpetual menace to the peace of the world, and we deem it our duty toward humanity and civilization to aid in bringing about its downfall and destruction.

"We reject the sacrilegious assertion that the power of the Hapsburg and Hohenzollern dynasties is of divine origin; we refuse to recognize the divine rights of kings. Our nation elected the Hapsburgs to the throne of Bohemia of its own free will, and by the same right deposes them. We hereby declare the Hapsburg dynasty unworthy of leading our nation, and deny all of their claims to rule in the Tzecho-Slovak land which we here and now declare shall henceforth be a free and independent people and nation.

"We accept, and shall adhere to, the ideals of modern democracy as they have been the ideals of our nation for centuries. We accept the American principles as laid down by President Wilson: the principles of liberated mankind—of the actual equality of nations—and of governments deriving all their just power from the consent of the governed. We, the nation of Comenius, cannot but accept these principles expressed in the American Declaration of Independence, the principles of Lincoln, and of the declaration of the rights of man and of the citizen. For these principles our nation shed its blood in the memorable Hussite wars 500 years ago, for these same principles, beside her allies, our nation is shedding its blood today in Russia, Italy and France.

"We shall outline only the main principles of the Constitution of the Tzecho-Slovak nation; the final decision as to the Constitution itself falls to the legally chosen representatives of the liberated and united people.

"The Tzecho-Slovak state shall be a Republic. In constant endeavor for progress it will guarantee complete freedom of conscience, religion and science, literature and art, speech, the press and the right of assembly and petition. The church shall be separated from the state. Our democracy shall rest on universal suffrage; women shall be placed on an equal footing with men, politically, socially, and culturally. The rights of the minority shall be safeguarded by proportional representation; national minorities shall enjoy equal rights. The government shall be parliamentary in form and shall recognize the principles of initiative and referendum. The standing army will be replaced by militia.

"The Tzecho-Slovak nation will carry out far-reaching social and economic reforms; the large estates will be redeemed for home colonization, patents of nobility will be abolished. Our nation will assume its part of the Austro-Hungarian pre-war public debt; the debts for this war we leave to those who incurred them.

"In its foreign policy the Tzecho-Slovak nation will accept its full share of responsibility in the reorganization of Eastern Europe. It accepts fully the democratic and social principle of nationalism and subscribes to the doctrine that all covenants and treaties shall be entered into openly and frankly without secret diplomacy.

"Our Constitution shall provide an efficient, rational and just government which will exclude all special privileges and prohibit class legislation.

"Democracy has defeated theocratic autocracy, militarism is overcome—democracy is victorious—on the basis of democracy mankind will be reorganized. The forces of darkness have served the victory of light — the longed-for age of humanity is dawning.

"We believe in democracy—we believe in liberty—and liberty evermore.

"Given in Paris on the 18th of October, 1918.

"PROF. THOMAS G. MASARYK,
"Prime Minister and Minister of Finance.
"GEN. DR. MILAN R. STEFANIK,
"Minister of National Defense.
"DR. EDWARD BENES,
"Minister of Foreign Affairs and of Interior."

Rumanian League Statement

Protest Issued Against Austrian Efforts to Falsify History

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Alarmed at the prospective fate of their fellow countrymen in Transylvania, when dissolution of the Austro-Hungarian Empire comes, the Rumanian National League of America has issued the following statement from its headquarters in Washington:

"The Rumanian National League of America, having in view renewed efforts of the Hungarians to falsify history and truth, so as to be able to continue, even after the now inevitable downfall of the Austro-Hungarian dualism, to oppress the Rumanians, Slovaks and Serbs of Hungary, protests with all its energy against these attempts to hoodwink the good faith of the democracies of the world.

"It also calls the attention of the American people to the cynicism exhibited by the leading Magyar circles in proposing to appoint as delegate to the future peace conference, Count Apponyi, the most ferocious tyrant of the subject races of Hungary, and the too famous author of the law bearing his name, which closed 2975 Rumanian schools.

"The Rumanians of America, all natives of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, see no other possible betterment of the situation of the 4,000,000 Rumanians living under Austrian and Hungarian yoke than their complete liberation and their union with their brethren of Rumania.

"This is the only solution that would fulfill their legitimate expectations and be in accord with the noble principles of justice and national free determination, for the realization of which this great republic is fighting."

BUTCHERS FINED IN NEW YORK CITY

Those Guilty of Profiteering Given Chance to Refund and Contribute to the Red Cross

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The cases of only about half a dozen of the 234 butchers charged with profiteering were settled on Friday by John Mitchell, chairman of the Federal Food Board, and Arthur Williams, Federal Food Administrator of New York City. The penalty in many cases consisted of a fine to be paid the Red Cross, some of these fines amounting to $125. Each one of the offending butchers was given a chance to sign the following agreement which is to be presented to all who have failed to abide by the city's price list:

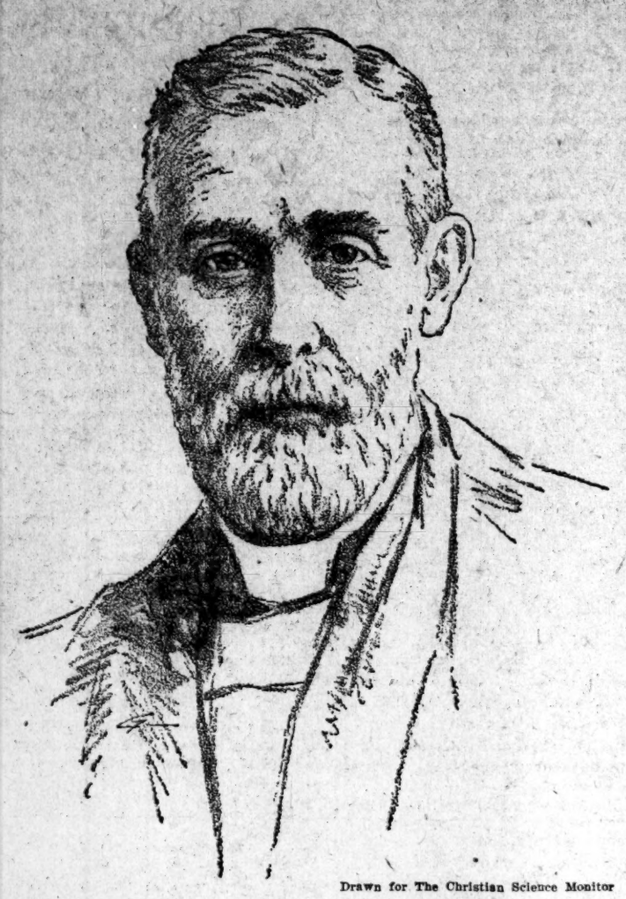
"The undersigned having violated the rules and regulations of the Food Administration, agrees to abide by them in future. As evidence of regret for the past and good faith for the future the undersigned will refund any overcharge to any customer who can demonstrate by the presentation of a bill, or who has been served under a charge account, the amount of said overcharge. As partial amends to the public, the undersigned offers to contribute $—— to the American Red Cross. The undersigned makes this contribution voluntarily with the understanding that the New York Federal Food Board will recommend to Washington that this contribution shall be accepted in lieu of any further action."

Mr. Mitchell announced that in case of refusal to sign, the facts would be put before the district attorney with the possible result that the offender would be fined $5000 or sentenced to two years in prison, or it might be that he would be obliged to go out of business as a result of an order issued to wholesale butchers to decline to supply him with meat.

WOMEN IN INDUSTRIES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURLINGTON, Vt.—Twice as many women are employed in the industries of Vermont at the present time as there were two years ago, according to statistics compiled by R. W. Simonds, state industrial commissioner. The statistics compiled do not include women who have supplied places in offices formerly held by men. There are now employed in the industries of Vermont 42,600 persons. Of this number 33,500 are men, 1300 are minors and 7800 are women.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor

The Right Rev. Charles Gore, D. D., Bishop of Oxford

BISHOP OF OXFORD ARRIVES IN BOSTON

The Right Rev. Charles Gore to Speak on Sunday at Harvard and in St. Paul's Cathedral

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—The Right Rev. Charles Gore, D. D., Bishop of Oxford, who is touring the United States under the auspices of the National Committee on the Churches and Moral Aims of the War, arrived in this city on Friday and will remain until Monday afternoon. In addition to delivering two sermons on Sunday, one in Appleton Chapel at Harvard University, and another in St. Paul's Cathedral in Boston, Bishop Gore will speak at the Twentieth Century Club at noon on Saturday, and at the meeting of the Massachusetts Federation of Churches in Park Street Church on Monday forenoon.

Robert H. Gardiner, his host in this city, is to give a dinner in his honor on Saturday night at which are to be present the ministers of a number of Boston churches and Bishop William Lawrence of Massachusetts.

When Bishop Gore completes his tour of the United States, he will have spoken in 26 different cities, while the Rev. Arthur T. Guttery, president of the Free Church Council of England, who crossed the ocean with Bishop Gore, will have visited 38 cities in the country. Dr. Guttery will be in Boston next week.

When Charles Gore, some time vice-principal of Cuddesdon, vicar of Radley and canon of Westminster, and above all, perhaps, editor of the much discussed "Lux Mundi" was offered and accepted the bishopric of Worcester, those who knew him expected changes. It came therefore as no surprise to them when, within a few weeks of his acceptance, he announced his intention of shutting up Hartlebury Castle, the historic palace of the bishops of Worcester, some 15 miles from the old cathedral city on the banks of the Severn, and coming to live in Worcester itself. "A modern bishop," he said, in effect, "does not want a palace. He wants just a house and a workshop, and he has other things to spend his money upon than gardeners and coachmen." And so the corner house of a certain quiet street, high up on the hillside, overlooking the town of Worcester, became the "Bishop's House." Then came another announcement known only to the few it concerned, that the new bishop intended to revive the ancient name of the see, and would in future sign himself Charles Wigorn instead of Charles Worcester.

The two incidents are typical, for Dr. Gore is a curious mixture of modernism and tradition. To him a castle and horses and carriages, and all the trappings of a "mid-Victorian bishop" mean nothing, but he would not abate one jot of the really historic past, and he would revive it when lost. He preaches and writes his special social doctrine; he would gladly be a workingman's bishop, and few men have done more to redress, or attempt to redress crying social wrongs than the Bishop of Oxford. But in the doing of it all there are certain things which must remain ever inviolate. He will preach where he pleases and how he pleases. He will take the platform with anyone in a good cause and win their respect, but he would no more think of saying grace before meat otherwise than in Latin, than he would think of signing himself Charles Oxford instead of Charles Oxon.

But if he is essentially a man of action, the champion of difficult causes, the urgent insister on social righteousness, he is also a man of letters, and above all, perhaps, a man of books. To those who know such, he is, moreover, unmistakably a man from Oxford, and a Balliol man at that, and he has never, it is to be suspected, been quite happy away from the shadow of Tom tower. The most hasty survey of his career shows how largely Oxford has figured in it, a scholar of Balliol, a fellow of Trinity, vice-principal of Cuddesdon, librarian of Pusey House, and then after a break of 18 years, back again as bishop.

Those who knew him in the days of his exile, moreover, recollect how much Oxford was in all his thoughts, whilst in his house were to be found at every turn much to remind one of Oxford days. The one great room in Bishop's House at Worcester was the library, stacked high with books from floor to ceiling, well-chosen books, books that had been read and read again. He has all the man of action's desire to read the "literature that is in the air," but he has also all the scholar's desire for the writings of the past. One or two there are, surely, who will remember a certain dull December morning in Worcester, some 15 or 16 years ago. Dr. Gore after many months of hard work was setting out on a short trip to Italy, and just as he was leaving the house for the station, he suddenly remembered he had left something behind. He came back in great haste, dived into the library and returned in a few moments to the carriage carrying with evident satisfaction, a little well-thumbed edition of the Divina Commedia.

One of Dr. Gore's great achievements during his two years at Worcester was his creation of the new diocese of Birmingham, carved out of the ancient see of Worcester. He became its first bishop in 1905, and six years later was translated to Oxford.

SIGNS OF REFORM IN GERMANY OBSERVED

British War Minister Hopeful About Government Changes and Shows Need of Concentrating on Defeat of Prussianism

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

LONDON, England (Thursday)—The Evening Standard publishes an interview with Lord Milner, Secretary of State for War, in which it reports him as taking the view that the German people, faced with complete collapse of their military machine, will be ready to reform their own political system and that such reform should be left to them in accordance with the self-determination axiom. Meanwhile he anticipates a complete and final victory for the Allies and the reduction of Prussian militarism to virtual impotency, either by Germany's unconditional surrender, or by an armistice on conditions imposed by the allied military leaders.

Lord Milner's interviewer states that he takes the view that the duty of allied statesmen and peoples now is to do and say nothing likely to retard, or render more difficult, the task of the armies in the field. Complete victory is in sight, and the question is, how can it best be reached in the minimum of time and with the lowest cost of life. As to what constitutes complete victory, he considered that most people would answer, the destruction of Prussian militarism. All other aims fade into insignificance in comparison with this primary object, for the rest would naturally follow were this achieved.

In Lord Milner's opinion, the interviewer writes, there is a danger at present of the destruction of Prussian militarism being postponed by the raising of ulterior questions in such a fashion as to strengthen the resistance of the German armies and people. It is a serious mistake, he argues, to imagine that the German people are in love with militarism. They have submitted to it, partly from security partly owing to the glamour of its hitherto unbroken success. But, especially of late years, until it was submerged by the war, there was a rising tide of revolt against the junker and jackboot.

Lord Milner, who was in Germany at the time of the Zabern incident, states that the people were so incensed that a revolt against the brutality of of the system was with difficulty restrained, and concludes that when the German people actually see militarism's complete and ignominious defeat, and realize that the system has brought them to ruin and humiliation, they will be as eager to abolish it as are the Allies. Hence the latter's main task is to hasten the day when the utter wreckage of the Prussian military machine is demonstrated before the very eyes of the German people. This, Lord Milner considers, can be achieved either by a complete and decisive victory, leading to the enemy's unconditional surrender, or by an armistice under such conditions as to guarantee that the Allies' military supremacy would be strengthened rather than weakened by the cessation of hostilities. Lord Milner considers the second alternative would be as successful as the first, in compassing Prussian militarism's utter collapse, and is anxious that nothing should be done to postpone that consummation.

Lord Milner is also reported as inclined to think that if the Allies at the present moment attempt to dictate to Germany certain drastic changes regarding both the constitution and personnel of the German Government, the resistance of the German armies and people, already waning, may be stiffened. After all, he points out, there must be a German Government with whom to negotiate an armistice, and it must not be overlooked that the Germans have put up new men and a complete transformation of the government is already in progress and should not be too hurriedly denounced as a sham.

The present holders of power are responsible to the Reichstag, he said, and the Reichstag is the only popularly elected national assembly in Germany. It is to the Allies' interest to see a stable government of some kind maintained in Germany. As reparation has to be obtained, we do not wish to see Bolshevism and confusion rampant there.

The Zabern incident, to which Lord Milner refers, happened in a small Alsatian town of that name 20 miles northwest of Strassburg in 1913. It arose from the feelings of antipathy with which the inhabitants of the town viewed the German officers stationed there. A German lieutenant in this particular case struck with his sword a cobbler who jeered at him in the street. The incident was followed by anti-militarist meetings in different parts of Germany. The Kaiser, however, upheld the offender, who was acquitted after a trial, and though the Reichstag passed a vote of no confidence in the government, their opposition was ineffectual and the Chancellor announced that his position rested solely upon imperial prerogative.

QUESTIONNAIRES ON DRAFT RELEASED

WASHINGTON, D. C. — Questionnaires for the men of 37 to 46 and 18 to 21 year classes in the draft were ordered released on Friday by the Provost Marshal-General, in all local board districts, where the classification of other groups has been completed. This will affect more than half of the territory in the United States. Local boards sending out questionnaires must release 10 per cent a day.

BREWERY CLOSING ORDER IS FINAL

United States Food and Fuel Administrations Deny Appeals for Extension of the Use of Grains and Additional Coal

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Efforts have been made by the brewers to put off the day of ending their business by making use of a process called the Kreuzen process, for carbonizing old beer. This privilege has, however, been denied them, and the following statement prepared by Herbert C. Hoover, Food Administrator, and H. A. Garfield, Fuel Administrator, has been issued:

"Various government agencies concerned, after carefully considering the request of the brewers, confirm their earlier announcement that no beer, not even the so-called 'Kreuzen,' or new beer, for the purpose of carbonizing old beer, shall be brewed after Dec. 1.

"It is to be remembered that warning of impending closure was sent out on July 10. In consideration of the final date, it was contemplated that brewing should cease on Nov. 1, and the time was only extended to Dec. 1 for the purpose of permitting brewers to finish up their beer and make the other necessary preparations for closing up the breweries. Brewers had ample notice in July that the food and coal situation would probably result in the action which has now been taken.

"If necessary, in order to use up the material already on hand, brewers may use as much of their fuel allotment as they choose between now and Dec. 1.

"For the purpose of refrigeration, after Dec. 1, it is considered that the allotment of fuel under the orders of July 3 is sufficient, and it will be necessary for the brewers to save sufficient coal out of their allowance for the purpose of such refrigeration."

GERMAN BANKER IN HAVANA, CUBA, HELD

HAVANA, Cuba—Henry Upmann, a German banker of Havana, president of the German Club and one of the richest men in Cuba, is being held incommunicado in his residence in connection with the general rounding up by the Cuban secret service department of enemy subjects whose names have figured in the trading-with-the-enemy blacklists.

Two maps of the western front, an autograph letter from the German Kaiser and caricatures of the Belgian King are said to have been found in Upmann's residence.

L. P. Hollander & Co.
202 Boylston Street, Boston

Women's Fall and Winter Apparel

Our present stocks are unusually large and varied, and the values at every price are exceptionally attractive.

WOMEN'S SUITS

Plain tailored, in a full assortment of wanted materials, plain colors and black,
$50 Upward

WOMEN'S SUITS

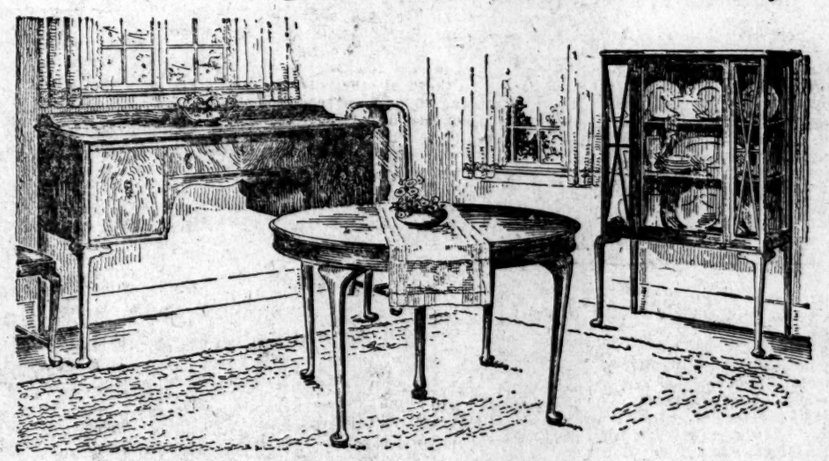
Made of the best quality Wool Velour in green, dark brown, beige and burgundy, trimmed with large fur collars of raccoon, skunk, beaver or Hudson seal,
$65

SUITS of Duvet de Laine, Bolivia and Duvetyn, handsomely trimmed with various furs,
$85 to $265

SEPARATE SKIRTS

for street and sport wear in heavy wool plaids,
$25

Have you done all you possibly can to put the Liberty Loan across today?



Queen Anne Suite $235

For apartments and other compact dining rooms, the suite illustrated would be extraordinary value, even in the piping times of peace.

And after the supply on hand is sold it is reasonable to believe that such quality and value cannot be duplicated.

Built before the scarcity of labor, of mahogany or American Walnut, in the rich, soft brown finish: Sideboard, Extension Table, China Cabinet and Four Chairs for $235.

Oriental and American-made RUGS and DRAPERIES—sold on the same war-time basis of quality and value.

Paine Furniture Company
Arlington Street, near Boylston Street

BOND BUYERS NOW SWELLING TOTALS

(Continued from page one)

the most vigorous selling from sunrise until as late at night.

The following is the official summary of sales by districts: St. Louis, $260,381,200; Minneapolis, $184,633,750; Boston, $410,430,100; Dallas, $88,362,750; San Francisco, $279,985,350; Richmond, $193,078,300; Chicago, $580,807,350; Kansas City, $166,669,200; Cleveland, $376,289,500; New York, $1,046,206,000; Philadelphia, $273,217,900; Atlanta, $98,528,200. Total, $3,958,539,600.

Chicago Nears Quota

Indiana Goes Over the Top and District Totals Grow

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The turning of the tide on the fourth Liberty Loan in Chicago came on Friday, and the day saw the campaign here coming down strong on the final stretch. The deficit of $65,000,000 which had to be cleaned up in the last two days of the drive was more than cut in half, and the city on Saturday has certain victory in sight. It has raised $221,000,000, and needs to get $31,300,000 more to fill its quota.

The Chicago district meantime, comprising five states, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, Indiana, and Wisconsin, was even nearer success. Indiana went over the top during the day, joining Iowa and Michigan which were fattening their oversubscription. Illinois, outside of Chicago, had only $2,100,000 to be gained before filling its quota. Wisconsin lacked $8,050,000. So that, with the Chicago deficit thrown in, the district on Friday lacked but $25,750,000 of making what was asked of it. Subscriptions were reported at $844,250,000, and the quota stood at $870,000,000. The strong "plus subscription" campaign put on in Chicago brought results. Subscriptions were raised $34,000,000 during the day, to a total of $221,000,000. To get the quota, it is figured the city must subscribe over $2,000,000 an hour. Indiana reported its complete quota, $108,750,000.

New York Nears Quota

Effort on Saturday Is Expected to Oversubscribe Allotment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Subscriptions for the fourth Liberty Loan in the New York district totaled, on Friday night, $1,124,344,750, the day's addition amounting to $176,542,200. Greater New York's five boroughs have subscribed, in all, to the fourth loan, $786,258,450, Friday's figures being $123,003,700. Booths all over the city were kept open until midnight, and every effort was made to assure New York's subscribing, not only the whole of her quota, but a surplus as well.

Siam Day was celebrated at the Altar of Liberty, and an address written by Phya Prabha Karavongse, Siamese Minister to the United States, was read by H. W. Sumner, consul of Siam at New York. On Thursday, Poland shared the ceremonies with Serbia.

The Liberty Loan committee is covering the city with determined bond salesmen who will endeavor to see that every citizen who can possibly do so will subscribe, and will induce as many as possible to double their subscriptions.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Among the larger Liberty Loan subscriptions announced on Friday afternoon was one of $25,000,000 additional by the Central Union Trust Company, $20,000,000 by the Prudential Life Insurance Company, and $5,000,000 additional by the Pennsylvania Railroad.

New England Gaining

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Another day of good progress on the Liberty Loan was reported on Friday by the New England Liberty Loan Committee. For the preceding 24 hours, the subscriptions recorded aggregated $34,970,000. Although this was about $5,000,000 short of the required daily total, the New England Liberty Loan Committee was confident that the citizens in its district would subscribe the remaining $89,534,000 needed to complete its quota by Saturday night. Connecticut is the first New England state to fill its quota, having subscribed to the extent of $3,772,000. One of the features of the final spurt for the New England quota was the arrival on Friday in this city of the Italian Alpini, who were given an enthusiastic reception, in which citizens from the Italian quarter of the city figured conspicuously. Various contingents of the Alpini left for different sections of the state to talk for the loan.

St. Louis District Gaining Fast

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—On Friday morning St. Louis had subscribed $65,114,300 of its loan quota of $75,856,900, or 85.8 per cent of the full quota. Subscriptions on Thursday were $3,068,050. It is regarded as certain that the quota will be raised within the time limit. The eighth, or St. Louis, district is 88.8 per cent subscribed and returns are coming very fast. Kentucky and the 24 Indiana counties in the Eighth district are reported over their quotas. St. Louis County is over-subscribed slightly, and East St. Louis reports 66 per cent of its quota.

Fourth District to Go Over

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CLEVELAND, O.—With little more than $16,000,000 to gain in order to pass its Liberty Loan quota of $113,000,000, D. C. Wills, chairman of the fourth federal reserve bank district, told a representative of The Christian Science Monitor on Friday that the city will doubtless go over the top, with several millions to spare by Saturday night. This district, Mr. Wills declares, will also exceed its $600,000,000 quota by $15,000,000 or more.

Tenth District Totals

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—Actual figures are far below the totals predicted in the Tenth District's campaign in the fourth Liberty Loan. While the 4200 banks in the district report "over the top" progress, figures compiled here on Friday show the district is more than $75,000,000 behind its $263,000,000 quota.

Ninth District Exceeds Quota

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Although the Treasury Department still credits the ninth federal reserve district with 80 per cent of its loan quota, the district is well over the allotment of $110,000,000, and total sales will run about $115,000,000. Records of A. R. Rogers, chairman of the ninth district, show more than $112,000,000 subscribed.

Great Lakes Naval District

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The subscription to the fourth Liberty Loan from the Great Lakes naval training district amounted to $2,200,000 on Friday night.

Panama Sets Her Quota at $75,000

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PANAMA CITY, R. P.—Panama is showing her patriotism by setting her quota in the fourth Liberty Loan at $75,000.

Interference Charged

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CINCINNATI, O.—Frank B. Hamilton, mayor; Herman Grunert, safety director, and Louis H. Neff, councilman, Socialist officials of Piqua, O., have been arrested on federal warrants charging them with making seditious utterances tending to obstruct the Liberty Loan. They pleaded not guilty and were held under $10,000 bonds. The arrests were based on allegations that advice against the purchase of Liberty bonds was given at a recent meeting of Socialists in Piqua. Israel Schucrat, Joseph Wagner and John Glase were arrested at the same time on similar charges.

Friendship for United States

PANAMA, R. P.—Speaking at a Liberty Loan meeting held here, Ernesto T. Lefevre, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, said: "The peoples of South and Central America are so convinced that the United States is an unselfish and altruistic nation that from Patagonia to Mexico all are proud of the victories won by the American armies on the shell-torn fields of Europe. Whatever may have occurred in the past in Panama, a wave of cordial and sincere friendship is today sweeping over the territory from one end to the other."

Pershing Day Widely Indorsed

BOSTON, Mass.—Charles D. Haines, former Congressman of New York, announced here that the governors of practically all the states had indorsed the plan of the National Council of American Patriots, of which he is president, for a country-wide observance of Saturday as "Pershing Day," to give a fitting climax to the fourth Liberty Loan campaign.

Hundreds of prominent men in all sections of the country, he said, had expressed approval of the idea, including the majority of the senators and representatives, Maj.-Gen. Leonard Wood, Rear Admiral Spencer S. Wood, Major-General Harris, and Rear Admiral Eberle. Numerous organizations are planning rallies and new campaign features for the day. Many members of the council have volunteered to double on Saturday their appeals to friends and associates to purchase bonds.

Ruling in Canal Zone

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BALBOA, Canal Zone—To prevent the soldiers of the Zone from being defrauded, the commanding general of the Canal Zone has issued an order that no Liberty Loan bonds shall be purchased from any soldier at less than par.

FRENCH FOR SOLDIERS

United Press via The Christian Science Monitor Leased Wires

NEW HAVEN, Conn.—From Yale war college it is officially announced that all war students who expect to see service overseas will have to take a course in the French language.

SERIOUS POSITION IN GERMANY CREDITED

(Continued from page one)

eve of the anniversary of the "Battle of the Nations" can call openly for the Kaiser's abdication, it is seen that much more serious things are probably happening in Germany than are allowed to appear.

"We see in William II," declared the Leipzig paper, "the last German military monarch. He must feel that he can no longer be what he has thought himself since the first day of his reign, an instrument sent by God, and, above all, the chief of the most brilliant and best-organized army.

"In 1888 the Emperor said he would sacrifice 18 army corps and 42,000,000 inhabitants, rather than give up a single stone conquered by his father. Two million dead are more than 18 army corps.

"The Emperor always has asked great patriotism and sacrifices from his subjects. It is now for him to show his spirit of sacrifice and to withdraw."

Such statements and, above all, the fact that they can, apparently, no longer be prevented, are as remarkable as they are significant.

Reform in Bavaria

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—A Munich message states that the Bavarian Premier, von Dandl, made a long statement on the domestic and foreign situation at the opening of an extraordinary session of the Bavarian Diet on Wednesday. He reemphasized the official German claim that the war is one of defense, from which the military honor of the army and the people has issued stainless. He said that a lasting peace could come only if no dishonoring terms, encroaching on the conditions of their national existence, were exacted. The Premier also emphasized Bavaria's loyalty to the German Empire and her unshakable adherence to the Empire's federal constitution, and finally announced that the government was introducing a bill for the reform of the Bavarian Upper House and was ready to discuss with both chambers the question of allowing the members of the national assembly, with due regard to Bavarian conditions, to participate in government business.

Abdication Reports Unfounded

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—A Berlin message states that it is authorized to declare that the reports abroad of the Kaiser's abdication are naturally entirely baseless. A further message states that the Kaiser held a lengthy conference yesterday with the Chancellor and subsequently received the War Minister.

Berlin Election

Special cable to The Christian Science Monitor from its European Bureau

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Thursday)—A Berlin message states that the Reichstag, by an election for the first electoral division of Berlin gave the following result, Progressive Deputy 2094, Majority Socialist 1720, Independent Socialist 513, Conservative 133. A second ballot between the Progressive and Majority Socialist candidates thus becomes necessary.

La Marseillaise in Berlin

AMSTERDAM, Holland (Friday)—(By The Associated Press)—A demonstration by the German Independent Socialists in Unter den Linden, Berlin, today is reported by the Kölnische Volks Zeitung. The crowd sang La Marseillaise.

The police, adds the newspaper, prevented the demonstrators from reaching the Imperial Palace. There was a clash, in which some of the crowd were slightly injured by the police sabers.

WAR CHEST TO GIVE JOINT DRIVE QUOTA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ANACONDA, Mont.—At a meeting here of representatives of the seven [illegible]-work organizations, which are holding a combined campaign in November throughout the United States for $170,500,000, it was decided that there would be no drive held in Deer Lodge County for the $20,000 which has been asked as the quota of the county, but that the sum would be taken from the war chest, thus obviating the need for any participation in the patriotic activities of the rest of the country.

A publicity chairman was appointed to furnish the newspapers with material covering the activities of the seven societies represented in the war fund campaign.

The Loan's Last Day for All Time!

to-day buy that liberty bond

Never After Midnight

to-day buy that liberty bond

Can You Be an Original Subscriber to the Fighting Fourth Liberty Loan!

Double Up!

By Gerald Williams

When they come home, how will you face
That boy, the peerless Yankee Ace,
Who risk'd his life for you and me
And pledg'd his all to Liberty?
What will you say, what dare you say,
If you have failed your part to play?
DOUBLE UP! DOUBLE UP!

When they come home, the good, the brave,
Like heroes risen from the grave;
And many grand exploits relate—
How will you dare the truth to state?
What will you say, what dare you say,
If you have failed your part to play?
DOUBLE UP! !

When they come home with martial stride,
Their heads erect with manly pride—
How will you feel deep in your heart,
To know you failed them from the start?
What will you say, what dare you say,
If you have failed your part to play?
DOUBLE UP! !

When they come home with banners streaming,
When they march past with sabres gleaming,
Perchance some one will ask that day—
"How did you help the U. S. A.?"
Like craven will you quake with fear,
While conscience drives you to despair?
DOUBLE, DOUBLE, DOUBLE UP!

When they come home, we've got to face
That boy, the peerless Yankee Ace,
Who risk'd his life for you and me,
And pledg'd his all to Liberty:
Happy the one who then can say,
"I did my duty every day."
DOUBLE UP!

When they come home our brothers all,
Who answered to Our Country's call;
Prove worthy of the noblest one
By duty just as nobly done.
Hold fast, and "carry on," my man,
And be a true American!
DOUBLE, DOUBLE, DOUBLE UP!
Buy Another
Bond—
Today! !

(Copyright by Gerald Williams)

Banks in New England will be open Saturday until every Liberty Loan subscription is in.

In consideration for the depleted and overworked clerical forces please go in as soon as you can and file your subscription.

Unless a subscription is made *today* the buyer's name cannot appear on the Roll of Honor, nor can the buyer wear a Liberty Loan Button nor display a Liberty Loan Emblem in his window.

Other than serving in the armed forces of the United States we know of no greater service to be rendered our country or the world than by being original subscribers to Liberty Loan Bonds and keeping them.

A Liberty Loan Button is a badge of distinction, a proof of devotion to right, of succor to oppressed nations and loyalty to our own.

Today Is the Last Day!

But Your Subscription Counts as Much as One Made the First Day

Liberty Bonds Will Take the Helm From Wilhelm

LIBERTY LOAN COMMITTEE
of NEW ENGLAND

New November Numbers of

Columbia Records

Lashanska Sings "Ma Curly Headed Babby"

One of the softest, sweetest lullabies that ever crooned a drowsy piccaninny into slumberland. Every yearning note of Lashanska's rich soprano in this familiar melody is a vocal expression of tender mother-love. 77744—$1.00

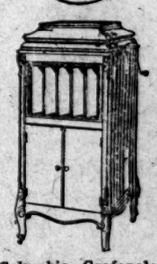
"Flower Song"

Intimating the call and beauty of nature Lang's "Flower Song" has long been a favorite. But a trio of flute, harp and violin, which hints at the presence of birds, wind and flowers, conspires to call it to still another success. A suitable coupling is found in Menzel's "Sweet Longing." A6065—$1.25

New York Philharmonic Plays Liszt's Wonderful "Second Hungarian Rhapsody"

One of the world's supreme musical compositions, played by a world-famous organization of musicians. On the back, Tschaikowsky's "Waltz of the Flowers." A6070—$1.50

Columbia Grafonola



Columbia Grafonolas
Standard Models up to $300
Period Models up to $2100

Have you heard the wonderful record of General Pershing's voice—made in France? Any Columbia Dealer will play it for you.

New Columbia Records on Sale the 10th and 20th of Every Month

COLUMBIA GRAPHOPHONE COMPANY, New York

LABOR WINS WAGE CASE IN AUSTRALIA

Great Importance Attached to Refusal of Court to Enforce Piecework Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Australasian Bureau

MELBOURNE, Vic. — Refusing to order that the members of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers must accept the piecework conditions laid down by the Commonwealth Government in connection with federal shipbuilding, Mr. Justice Higgins, president of the Federal Arbitration Court, has delivered a judgment of far-reaching importance on the plaint of the Amalgamated Society against the Commonwealth. Probably few judgments of the arbitration court have been so drastic in their comment or have caused so much discussion.

In the course of his judgment, His Honor, Mr. Justice Higgins, said that the matter had been referrel to the court after a compulsory conference. The war having caused a shortage of ships, the Commonwealth Government had decided to build. To that end two representatives of each of numerous unions concerned in the various states were invited to a conference with the Prime Minister, who laid particular stress on the need for continuity of operations, expeditious work, abundance of labor, and, therefore, "dilution" of skilled workers by use of unskilled or less skilled persons. Practically all the unions and branches consented to continuity of operations. In the first instance only 32 out of 48 consented to dilution of labor, as proposed, and only six to piecework. As some of the unions would object to members making individual agreements, the Prime Minister had a separate alternative agreement prepared for signature by any union, called the collective agreement. Eventually about 31 full unions signed the collective agreement. The Amalgamated Society of Engineers had not signed, but the Prime Minister started the shipbuilding industry notwithstanding. The Amalgamated Society of Carpenters also did not sign.

At the naval dockyard, Cockatoo Island, Sydney, continued Mr. Justice Higgins, a notice was put up, stating that where unions had not signed the collective agreement, persons who had signed the individual agreement would be eligible for employment. Signing, it was added, was a condition precedent to further employment. At Williamstown (Victoria) naval dockyard, five days later, notice was posted that all members of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers who had not signed the individual agreement would terminate their employment that day, excepting men engaged on repair work and returned soldiers. Those who refused to sign in each place were dismissed. In these circumstances, at the request of the union, he (Mr. Justice Higgins) summoned a compulsory conference. A ballot subsequently taken showed that the majority of members were against reference into court, but the government wanted the matter to be dealt with in court, and he complied by dealing with it as a dispute before the court.

The society consented to dilution of labor, provided that the terms be prescribed or sanctioned by the Arbitration Court, and not by the new tribunals proposed. That was a by no means insignificant concession. The court ought to accept the gift of the society as offered, and give to the society the protection in which the society felt confidence. For that purpose he proposed to create boards of reference, one for New South Wales and one for Victoria, and to let those boards lay down the conditions of dilution, subject to the power of the court to review the decisions of the boards. He proposed to award, order and prescribe that the respondent (Commonwealth) should not, and shall not, refuse to employ members of the organization on the ground that the organization has not executed the collective agreement, or on the ground that the members had not executed the individual agreement; that the organization should not, and shall not, forbid or prevent its members from accepting employment from the respondent on the ground of dilution of labor on terms sanctioned by the court; and any two or more members of the organization should not, and shall not, in combination refuse to accept employment from the respondent on the said ground.

The court answered respondent's claims 2 and 3 (that the union should be prohibited from forbidding members to accept work at piecework rates, and that two or more members in combination should be prohibited from refusing work at those rates) in the negative, but without prejudice to any claim that might hereafter be made by respondent on new materials and in appropriate proceedings.

The court appointed two boards of reference, one for New South Wales and the other for Victoria, each board to have the function of determining methods and conditions of dilution of labor. Any determination of the board shall be subject to review by the court, on the application of either party. The award shall continue in force for the period of the war and six months afterward, or for the period of three years from date, whichever period proved the shorter.

ENGLISH BAKERIES POOLED AT BEXHILL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BEXHILL, England—A fine example has been shown by the Bexhill bakers of what can be accomplished in the direction of economy in labor, time, coal, and so forth by pooling their resources.

The scheme was started in May, and altogether 10 bakeries, owned by nine firms, have joined in it. The bread which was formerly baked in 10 establishments in how baked in three machine bakeries, the smaller ones having been closed down. The area supplied is divided into three districts, each with its own bakery, and the bread is delivered like the post from door to door to a population of 16,000 persons.

The profits are shared monthly on the basis of the average sack trade per week for the year preceding the inauguration of the pool, and a register is kept of the customers of each business. Members of the pool have pledged themselves not to scramble for each other's customers within six months of the dissolution of the pool. A great saving in fuel has been made, the pool bakeries using coke for fuel and electricity for power instead of coal as formerly. It is estimated that the annual saving will amount to quite 300 tons of coal. The ovens are never allowed to get cold and thus much less fuel is needed to bring them up to baking temperature. All the baking is done by day, which means saving of lighting. Six horses and vans have been dispensed with. There is also a saving of clerical work, stationery, etc., through the system of cash on delivery, and men have been released for the army who would otherwise have been kept as indispensable to the trade.

MR. GARVIN DISCUSSES FUNCTIONS OF PRESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEEDS, England — At the annual conference of the Institute of Journalists which was held this year at Leeds, a resolution was passed to the effect that it was desirable that the council should get into touch with the party whips with a view to recommending suitable journalists for parliamentary vacancies.

At a luncheon given to the delegates by the Yorkshire district Mr. J. L. Garvin, president of the Institute, in replying to the toast of "The Institute of Journalists," said the press had been much criticized, mostly by persons who knew very little about it. He ventured to say that if it were to cease operations it would be like a perfect eclipse by day and a total stoppage of gas and electricity by night. He called attention to the new synthesis which was being sought for, which would not only bring a League of Peace without, but what was more important, a League of Peace within. In their internal affairs they sought to temper the old class conflict by some scheme of class association which would substitute cooperation for conflict by bringing employees and employed together. The Institute of Journalists put forward an unchallengeable claim to be a pioneer of that method because it was the basis on which the Institute had been founded many years ago.

POTASH SURVEY BEGUN

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The War Industries Board has begun a survey of the potash situation with a view to stimulating domestic production to meet agricultural needs. There is no shortage of potash for military needs, but the agricultural requirements are not being met.

NOTES ON LABOR IN GREAT BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—A serious strike took place recently when about 2000 Liverpool coalheavers ceased work. Last August an application was made by the National Union of Dock Laborers and Riverside Workers in Liverpool for a revision of wages, and for certain alterations in the hours of labor for the men engaged in coaling vessels in the port of Liverpool. This application involved a revision of the award made by the Committee on Production last May, and arrangements were promptly made through the Ministry of Labor for the Committee on Production to hear the case on Sept. 5. The coalworkers, however, in defiance of custom and of the necessities of the case, refused to permit any overtime to be worked, thus greatly impairing the efficiency of the port and delaying the turn-round of troopships. The Committee on Production, therefore, could not hear the case until overtime working was resumed. The men were communicated with through their officials, and, although the position was explained to them, they persisted in refusing to work any overtime. Arbitration proceedings had, therefore, to be postponed. In spite of the strong advice of the executive of the dockers' union, on Sept. 10 the coalheavers ceased work in a group. Consequently all outward-bound vessels from the port of Liverpool, including a large number of ships returning to the United States and Canada for the purpose of bringing over American and Canadian troops, were held up. So serious was the position thus created that in order that the transport of the American and Canadian troops should not be delayed, the War Cabinet decided that naval ratings should be employed to coal these vessels to get them to sea, to join their convoys. This decision, the government explained, was forced upon them in view of the critical issues involved. Throughout the whole proceedings the government departments concerned worked in unison with the men's responsible leaders, and the decision of the government was communicated to Mr. James Sexton, secretary to the National Union of Dock Laborers and Riverside Workers of Great Britain and Ireland, who conveyed it to the men. It was intimated that there was no desire to prejudice the merits of the men's case, and the Committee on Production was prepared to arbitrate upon it within seven days of the men's resuming work. Subsequently, at a meeting of the Liverpool coalheavers, it was decided to resume work immediately on the old conditions, on the understanding that the dispute would be settled within six days. Failing this the coalheavers intimated their intention of again coming out on strike, and with the full support of their union.

At a delegate conference of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers and 13 trade unions of skilled workers in engineering, shipbuilding, and allied industries, the question of amalgamation of the unions in one organization was fully discussed. As a result, the conference unanimously declared itself in favor of amalgamation, and a sub-committee was appointed to draft a scheme to give effect to the proposals. The scheme will be submitted at a further delegate meeting to be held shortly. The amalgamation will affect over 500,000 men, and it is hoped that the scheme will eventually include about 600,000 skilled workmen in the engineering and kindred trades. The amalgamated union will constitute the most powerful combination of skilled craftsmen in the United Kingdom. The last financial report of the Amalgamated Society of Engineers shows that the funds of the society are close upon £2,500,000. The general fund amounts to £1,625,331, and the superannuation reserve fund to £793,-862, making a grand total of £2,419,-193. During the past half-year the increase has been £250,108, but during the same period arrears have increased from £55,986 to £60,667.

The claim of the Firemen's Union of the London County Council for the recognition of their union has, at the joint request of the union and the Fire Brigade Committee of the London County Council, been submitted to arbitration, and Sir George Askwith, Chief Industrial Commissioner, has consented to deal with the matter. The question of improved pay, also advanced by the Firemen's Union, is to be given the sympathetic consideration of the Fire Brigade Committee.

FUND OF BILLION TO BE ASKED FOR JEWRY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Jews and non-Jews of North America are to be asked to bear the bulk of the task of raising a fund of $1,000,000,000 for the reconstruction of the Jewry of the world. The money will be sought through loans as well as subscriptions, and preliminary work for the campaign has begun under auspices of the joint distribution committee of the American Funds for Jewish War Sufferers. The plan includes the sending of commissions of American Jews to lands in which the Jews have suffered through the war.

ZURICH SUBSIDIZES THEATER

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ZURICH, Switzerland — Supported by the popular vote, the Zurich council has just increased its subsidy to the city theater company to 200,000 francs a year, in return for which the theater undertakes to provide special performances, either free or at reduced rates for certain classes of the people. These include free performances for the children in the public schools, popular performances at which the prices of the seats range from 50 centimes to two francs, and performances at reduced prices which are at least one-third under the ordinary price.

These popular performances will be given both on Sundays and weekdays, and the distribution of tickets will be under the direction of the city council, and only to those persons who cannot afford to pay the regular full prices. In addition to the subsidy of 200,000 francs, the city will pay the theater 2300 francs for every school children's and popular performance, and 2000 francs for the performances at reduced rates.

The theater company agrees that half of its directors shall be chosen by the city council. It agrees further that its employees shall have a rest-day every week and the chorus at least four free days a month. The company also undertakes to pay all its employees, actors and singers and workmen, such a scale of wages that they will have no occasion to appeal for any special grants in consideration of their large families or for any other reason. The theater is to be open for at least eight months in the year, and one-fourth of the performances must be opera.

IRON AND STEEL WORKERS ORGANIZE

Member of National Committee of A. F. of L. Says Unions Are Being Formed Where Meetings Have Been Held

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Efforts being made to organize iron and steel workers over the United States are meeting with response from the workingmen engaged in this industry, according to Edward J. Evans, of Chicago, secretary and treasurer of the Chicago district of the national committee for organizing iron and steel workers of the American Federation of Labor. In an interview with a representative of The Christian Science Monitor, Mr. Evans expressed his belief that now, for the first time in the history of American iron and steel employees, union labor will be able to build up a strong labor organization.

Mass meetings have been held at Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Milwaukee, Chicago, Gary, Ind., Minneapolis, Birmingham, Ala., and at some other points, Mr. Evans said. Following the mass meetings, the men who signify their intentions to join the organization are formed into local unions which are being organized in most of the points where mass meetings have been held. The first attempt at organization was undertaken at Chicago and the results here have been most satisfactory, said Mr. Evans. The Pittsburgh workers are also organizing and the results there have been as satisfactory as in Chicago, he said.

The steel men have in view a permanent eight-hour day, better wages, and better working conditions, where such conditions are not what they should be, Mr. Evans declared, but he said that the main object in organizing is the same as with other labor organizations—that of being able to deal collectively with their employers.

The insistence upon an eight hour day does not mean that the iron and steel workers will take any steps that will cripple the production of steel for war work, Mr. Evans stated. He said the men everywhere have been willing to stand loyally by the government and to put in long hours if it is necessary to win the war. They are working in 12 hour shifts now, and he had no thought of the men demanding a shorter working day while the government needs their cooperation. Rumors that have been floated, to the effect that the men were organizing in an endeavor to cut down wartime production, Mr. Evans characterized as propaganda to hinder the union organization.

The reason the iron and steel workers have not been successful in organizing while men in the other trades have long had labor unions, was, according to this union leader, the grip the steel trust had on the industry and economic conditions that existed. He said that until the present time the alien element had never been willing to organize, but now the foreigners are more ready to aid in building up an organization than the American workingmen. The American Federation of Labor at its last meeting felt that the time was ripe, Mr. Evans said, for the iron and steel men to organize.

TAXPAYERS MAY PAY ELEVATED DEFICIT

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—Mayor Peters of Boston, in issuing a statement on Friday recommending the appointment of a joint civic committee to assist in bringing about better transportation service on the Boston Elevated Railway system, incidentally revealed that the public trustees of the railway anticipate asking the Commonwealth of Massachusetts this year to pay into the road's treasury any deficiency in operating expenses, under the service-at-cost plan by which the state guarantees the dividends for 10 years. Any such payment will be, in turn, assessed against the cities and towns through which the Elevated system operates; and the local communities will assess it against the taxpayers. At present, a 7-cent fare is being charged by the Elevated, and the trustees claim this is insufficient.

ITALIAN DRAFT TREATY

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee, after brief consideration on Friday ordered the Italian draft treaty favorably reported to the Senate. The treaty is similar to those negotiated by the United States with Great Britain, France and Greece.

AMERICANISM IS MISSOURI ISSUE

Party Candidates for November Political Elections Fail to Rouse Interest in State Issues

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo. — "Americanism" will continue to be the political issue in Missouri elections this November, despite the efforts of both parties to arouse interest in state issues. The campaign is dragging because of the Liberty Loan drive, the tremendous interest in the war and the rulings and regulations of the state and city health departments concerning public meetings.

With former Gov. Joseph W. Folk, the Democratic senatorial candidate, and former Judge Selden P. Spencer, his Republican opponent, both fighting on "win-the-war" platforms, the main issue in the senatorial race is whether or not the interests of the nation will be best served by sending Mr. Folk, the Democrat, to Washington to back up a Democratic President.

It is evident that neither of the senatorial candidates will receive much financial help. The greatest efforts of both men are to be concentrated in the final week of October and the week just preceding the election. There is little interest in the candidates for state officers. Nor is the wet and dry fight or the woman suffrage campaign or the various other amendment campaigns attracting any serious attention. Missouri's chief interest is centered just now on the western front and on the German-Austrian peace maneuvers.

In the congressional campaigns there will be sharp struggles in at least five of the districts. In four of these the Democrats will endeavor to maintain control, and in one they will try to unseat the Republican incumbent and swell the present Missouri Democratic membership from 14 to 15 out of the 16 congressmen.

CHICAGO CHURCHES TO OPEN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—Churches of Chicago will remain open on Sunday, it was decided at a conference of city health authorities here on Thursday.

THE MOST REMARKABLE

because of war conditions

OF ALL OUR

ANNIVERSARY SALES

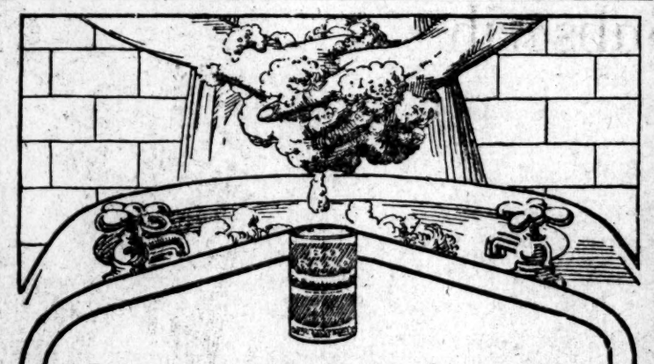
Starts on its Money-Saving Way

on next MONDAY MORNING

We have done well for you—
Really hold out to you *now*
Money-saving opportunities not possible to present again.

THE SHEPARD STORES.

COURTESY THE KEYNOTE OF SHEPARD SERVICE



Its Creamy Lather Cleanses

YOU'LL like BO-RAXO—not merely because of its rich, creamy, daintily scented lather, but because of its wholesome cleansing effect on the skin.

MULE 20 TEAM BO RAXO

Bath and Toilet Powder

contains pure powdered Borax — and it's the Borax which makes BO-RAXO better than most Soaps. It cleanses the skin and leaves it white and soft. Delightful for dainty skins. Destroys perspiration odors.

At Your Dealers

Conveniently put up in sanitary sifter-top cans for individual use. Most economical and efficient.

15c and 30c

Monday, October Twenty-first will mark the beginning of the following very important

Annual October Sales

I October Sale of Silks

This event is awaited keenly each year by hundreds of women throughout New England. The assortments and price-advantages offered will equal fully those of any previous corresponding sale.

II Smallwares and Linings

One of Boston's greatest sales of these necessities during the fall season. Patrons may expect much in the way of values—they will not be disappointed.

III October Sale of Women's Inexpensive Dresses

The season's newest ideas in smart dresses at much less than regular prices. Very special values at 13.95.

IV October Sale of Neckwear

Including staple pieces as well as the very latest novelties at prices which make the securing of a season's supply expedient.

V Ribbons—Thousands of Yards

Of the very newest and finest satin, taffeta and novelty weaves, for every kind of wear.

VI October Sale of Handkerchiefs

A large shipment recently received but contracted for months ago. Consequently retail sale prices are in nearly all cases very much less than prevailing wholesale prices today.

When seasonable merchandise of Jordan Marsh Company quality can be bought just when most wanted at decided price reductions, it is a time for liberal buying. Six such opportunities are outlined above.

Jordan Marsh Company

Washington Street, between Summer and Avon Streets, Boston

THE MERMAID INN AT RYE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England — Amid the sheep-flecked pasture lands of Sussex, where the Romney Marshes stretch toward the sea, stands the ancient town of Rye, set upon a hill, and here, hidden like a rare jewel in a casket, is the Mermaid Inn, famous in history. Novelists have written, poets have sung of it, in fact and fiction alike it has been the setting for chivalry and old romance, even as today it is still the haunt of traveler and pedestrian, writer and artist—the most cherished treasure of many in that most medieval of English towns.

In the hush of a quiet street, where the birds twitter in the eaves of red gabled roofs of an Elizabethan day, and the grass grows amid the cobble stones, one comes upon it suddenly, a memory of "Merrie England" that it would be hard to rival, and which, despite the somewhat modernized front, can have been altered but little since "Good Queen Bess" rode into Rye in all her glory and knighted three gentlemen of the town. Dating back to the Fifteenth Century, most of its interior has retained its old-world character, and the back portion of the building, with paved courtyard, lattice casement windows, timber and gabled roof, is in its original state; while inside, where narrow, tortuous passages and steps lead unexpectedly into rooms, and a quaint staircase delights the eye, a magnificent fireplace of Sixteenth Century design, and bearing the Tudor rose, graces the chief sitting room.

It was in this room perhaps, that the notorious gang of highwaymen who, legend says, made the Mermaid their headquarters, were wont to sit far into the night; their loaded pistols before them on the table, as they laughed over their latest coup, and, setting the authorities at defiance, scorned capture; and here no doubt in those old smuggling days for which Rye was famous, many a romantic tale of the sea was whispered amid the shadows round the hearth.

In connection with this, an extract from the diary of John Wesley, who in 1750 paid 14 visits to Rye, is of interest. He preached again there in 1773, and made the following entry in his journal:

"Monday, Nov. 22nd, I set out for Sussex and found abundance of people to hear the good word at Rye in particular, and they do many things gladly, but they will not part with the accursed thing, smuggling, so I fear with regard to these, our labor will be in vain."

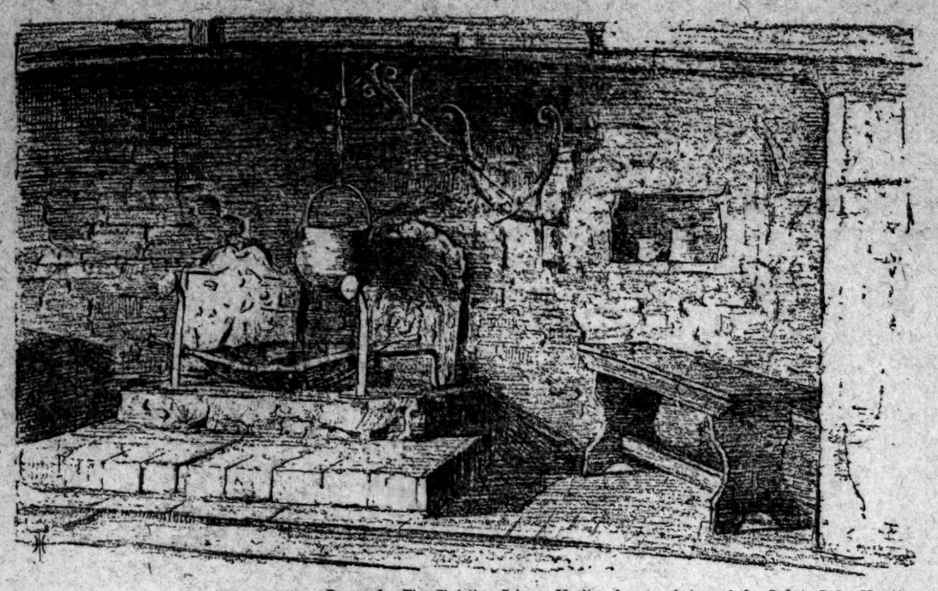
On another occasion, on a dark and stormy night, he preached in the Restorationist's Chapel, which stood close by the Mermaid, and described his descent of Mermaid street in his carriage, as "well nigh like going down the ridge of a house." It is related that afterward, owing to the bad state of the road, his conveyance stuck in the mud of the Udimore road, and he was unable to proceed on his journey until help had been obtained.

The Mermaid was the principal hostelry when Rye was an important coaching town, and that narrow cobbled street must have resounded to the tramp of horses and the champ of bits, as the coaches rumbled into the inn yard, with many a tale, no doubt, of the deplorable state of the roads and of adventure on the way. Its environs know no more those coaches, holstered saddles, gallant knights, fair ladies, wandering Friars, minstrels and wayfarers, who once thronged it, but the scene still seems set to the tune of sword play, the frou-frou of satin, the champ of horses, and the tramp of men, and in connection with the days when coaching was coming into vogue the following is of interest:

In 1672, when only six coaches were in daily running, a Mr. John Cresset published the following pamphlet: "These stage coaches make gentlemen come to London on every small occasion, which otherwise they would not do except upon urgent necessity. Nay, the convenience of the passage makes their wives often come up, who rather than come such long journeys on horseback would stay at home. Then when they come to town they must presently be in the mode, get fine clothes, go to treats and by these means get such a habit of idleness and love of pleasure as to make them uneasy ever after."

Where the Mermaid stands was once the most popular residential quarter, when Rye was rich as a burgher's town. The street is narrow so that the sky seems to peep in from between the red gabled roofs, and the top of it looks down to where the green flats stretch into distance and tall masted ships lie lazily at anchor in the harbor where, in 1673, King Charles II reviewed the English and French fleets in Rye Bay, and where, in 1725, King George I, returning from Hanover, found refuge in a storm.

Of the many landmarks which England holds, few are more beautiful than the old Mermaid Inn at Rye—that little city on a hill surrounded by marshlands, against the walls of which the sea once beat, but now beats no more.



Drawn for The Christian Science Monitor from a photograph by Judges, Ltd., Hastings

Old Fireplace in the Mermaid Inn, Rye

FRENCH GENERALS AND MILITARY CODE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—Various propositions for amending the law concerning errors committed by general officers in the exercise of their duties with the armies have been brought forward. First, there was that of MM. Jean Hennessy and leCherpy, followed by one with which the name of Admiral Bienaimé is associated; then came another, which was the work of M. Paul-Meunier, who has just presented a supplementary report on the government bill dealing with the subject, which he has drawn up in the name of the committee for civil and military legislation. In the meantime MM. Louis Deschamps, Abel Ferry and others have proposed that a military court of justice should be set up during the war for dealing with the matter.

The present military code is only concerned with the action of the high command in two cases: the capitulation of a fortress or capitulation in open country. The proposed new legislation goes further and deals with other possible offenses on the part of the high command which should be comprised within four definitions. The accused person must be a general officer, and must have commanded at least a division confronting the enemy. He must have committed some professional error, either through negligence, violation of the regulations, or failure to carry out orders received; and this error must have had serious results, such as the failure of the accused to carry out the mission intrusted to him or the loss or compromising of troops under his orders or whom he should support, or the loss or compromising of the position with the defense of which he was intrusted.

The government bill adds possible loss of rank to the penalties contemplated by article 184 of the military code. It proposes that the generals shall be judged by a council-of-war composed of five members, viz., the premier president of the Court of Cassation, or, failing him, the premier vice-president, the two presidents of the army commissions of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies sitting at the time the change is made, and two generals of division nominated by the minister according to seniority and who must be on the active service list.

The composition of this council has given rise to some comments and criticisms which are summarized in the report. M. Louis Deschamps and his colleagues proposed, it is stated, that, instead of such an arrangement, a councilor of State should sit with three generals and three members of Parliament on a war council composed of seven members. It is said that the proposed appointment of a senator and a deputy to sit on a special war council has given rise to much controversy within the commission, several of its members having agreed with M. Drelon that members of Parliament could not, without an undesirable confusion of powers, sit as judges on a military tribunal. The presidents of the army commissions are invested with a permanent power of control, and it is alleged that it would be difficult for them to judge of something of which they must already have had cognizance. Other objections have also been advanced and alternative proposals made. It is however stated with satisfaction by the framer of the report (rapporteur) that the particular characteristic of the governmental reform is that in the special war council civil judges are in the majority.

The framer of the report recommends the adoption of the government scheme.

AMERICAN TROOPS PRAISED BY FRENCH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—General Degoutte has addressed an order of the day to his soldiers couched in the following terms: "Before the great offensive of July 18 the American troops forming part of the ——French Army distinguished themselves by taking the Wood de la Brigade de Marine and the village of Vaux from the enemy and by stopping his offensive on the Marne and at Fossoy. Since then they have shared gloriously in the second battle of the Marne, rivaling the French troops in their ardor and valor. In 20 days of incessant fighting they have freed numerous French villages and carried out an advance of 40 kilometers across a difficult country which has taken them beyond the Vesle.

"Their glorious stages are marked by the names which will in the future serve to illustrate the military history of the United States: Torcy, Belleau, the Plateau of Etrepilly, Epieds, the Charmel, the Ourcq, Seringes-et-Nesles, Sergy, the Vesle and Fismes.

"The young divisions which were under fire for the first time showed themselves worthy of the old fighting traditions of the regular army. They had the same ardent wish to beat the Boche, the same discipline, so that the leaders' orders are always carried out whatever the difficulties to be conquered or the sacrifices to be faced. The magnificent results attained are due to the energy and ability of the leaders, and the courage of the soldiers. I am proud to have commanded such troops.

"The General commanding the army,

"DEGOUTTE."

BRITISH RAILWAY TROOPS' FINE WORK

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—In a recent dispatch Mr. Fred James, official correspondent with the Canadian forces in France, in the course of an account of the splendid work of the railway troops in the advance, states that in each of the British armies that is thrusting the Germans back, the Canadian and British railway troops are following on the heels of the advancing infantry and artillery. This is particularly true southward for miles from the Scarpe River, where the recent gains have been most pronounced.

Units of the Canadian railway troops are distributed according to demands, from north of Ypres to the farthest point south, where the British are fighting. They are lending a hand in one sector on the French front. Their work does not only consist of laying new tracks, but in repairing lines captured from the Germans, putting in new bridges, constructing switches for big guns, sidings for ammunition and supplies, maintaining lines running from the seaboard to right under the very nose of the front line.

A few nights ago, the enemy, in his hasty retreat before General Byng's forces, blew up a railway bridge at a strategical point. It looked as if the advance might be held up in consequence for a few days. The Canadian railway men were hurried to the scene, and in less than 48 hours they had clipped off the end of a girder that had been bumped by the explosion into a deep gully, and used this remnant as a pier to support a new temporary bridge. Over this new structure supplies were taken forward by a standard gauge railroad to an advanced railhead, from where new light railways went farther forward.

The Germans were forced to abandon some rolling stock, among which was an engine and a couple of dozen stout cars. When darkness came, a party of the battalion of the C. R. T. got steam up in the engine, hitched on one dozen of the cars, and got them to the rear without any casualties, though the enemy was within a very short distance of this particular point. The next night the captured engine went back for the other dozen cars. The Germans heard it panting and their artillery opened up, but the daring piece of work went on, and was completed for the small price of three not very serious casualties.

When the tanks were waddling up to take part in breaking the Drocourt-Quéant line, the monsters used a newly constructed railroad track over the battlefield to give them direction in the darkness instead of traveling by the compass. That track was naturally put out of commission in places but it was ready for traffic again before the famous line of resistance was flung open for the first time by English and Canadian troops.

In an area that comes under the direction of one of these battalions, now stationed east of Bapaume, no fewer than 102 breaks occurred in the lines through hostile shelling and other causes, but they were all repaired without any hitch in the traffic, which ran according to its usual schedule. Since the army began to attack in the neighborhood of the Somme on Aug. 21, the Canadian railwaymen have built over 100 miles of line extending back as far as 10 miles.

HOLLAND'S PLANS FOR TRANSITION PERIOD

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BERLIN, Germany (via Amsterdam)—In an article on Holland's economic problems during the transition period, Welthandel states that official and private circles in Holland are equally busy with economic preparations for the coming peace era. In July the government appointed a special economic commission, as well as a commission for the promotion of foreign trade, and shortly afterward a special commission for the promotion of trade relations between France and Holland was inaugurated. It is rumored that the creation of a special commission for Anglo-Dutch trade is imminent, and the question occurs whether a similar commission for German-Dutch interests could not be formed. The foreign trade of Holland, it is pointed out, has in the last few years been chiefly with Germany, and it is obvious that Germany cannot passively look on at the efforts of the other countries without making some attempt to protect her own and Holland's interests by some special organization.

Holland in the transition period, the article points out, will have to face the problem of obtaining a market for her goods when the other nations are struggling to regain, under a neutral flag, a market for their products in the countries which are now hostile. The prevailing opinion in business circles is that the difficulties of finding markets for Dutch goods will be much enhanced by these attempts. It is recognized as essential that measures be taken to mark genuine Dutch products as such. Attention must be paid to the danger of foreign capitalists gaining command of Dutch concerns and thus dictating the prices. It is recommended that the director and managing director of any company actively employed in Holland shall be of Dutch nationality, that the majority of shares be held by Dutchmen, and that in undertakings of peculiar national importance, such as shipping and mining, the State should be represented.

Holland has made many efforts recently to render herself independent of other countries. The progress of the lignite industry is noteworthy, the annual output reaching, roughly, 1,000,000 tons. A company is developing the nitrates industry (winning nitrogen from the air). Newly discovered phosphate beds are being worked at Ootmarsum by a consortium. A salt mining industry has been started which will meet all home demands. The recent construction of the first ferro-concrete ship in Holland has led to the erection of large mills for the manufacture of ferro-concrete. All these undertakings signify the beginning of completely new industries in Holland and are worthy of record on that account.

PROMOTIONS IN BRITISH NAVY

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England — New regulations have recently been issued by the Admiralty in regard to promotions and conditions of service in the navy of commissioned warrant officers and warrant officers. The number of promotions to commissioned rank will in future be eight per cent of officers of all classes in each branch. This percentage is double that allowed before the war, and will be based on the prewar establishments of the various branches. Promotions to the rank of commander will be increased by one per cent of the total officers of each branch, to gunners, boatswains, signal boatswains, engineers, and shipwrights. It is intended that promotion to commissioned rank, up to a total of four per cent, should be reserved for the older officers, as at present, for long and zealous service, and such officers will not be required to pass an examination, although they must be passed as medically fit. These officers will not be eligible for the rank of commander. The remaining four per cent of promotions will, as a rule, be confined to young officers, who will be required to pass an examination.

PROGRESS OF WOMEN AS LEGISLATORS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—An interesting review is given in the International Woman Suffrage News for September of the progess attained by women in different countries in the world in the direction of election as members of legislative bodies. "At this time," the writer says, "when almost every country in the world is faced by legislative problems of the most serious and far-reaching character, for which history affords no precedent and the statute books no help, thinking men and women are of the opinion that women, equally with men, should have a direct voice in the new legislation of reconstruction which must come, even before the end of the war. Many women consider that it is their duty to do their utmost to promote their candidature for their respective parliaments, feeling it incumbent upon them to help to safeguard the interests, not only of the men, women and children of this generation, but of generations to come."

In Finland women have continuously sat in the Diet since 1907, in numbers varying from 14 to 25 out of a total of 200 deputies. "They have taken their share of committee work," the article states, "and have been responsible for the introduction of many bills dealing with the rights of women, the welfare of children, social, church, and economic questions, the supreme court, penal laws, apprentices, etc., etc. Owing to the political conditions of Finland, and later the revolution, legislation has been much delayed, and although repeatedly reintroduced, has not always become law; but in all things the women deputies have worked strenuously with the men for the welfare of their country. Both in their work on committees and in the introduction of national reforms, they have shown themselves quite as active as their male colleagues."

In Norway women are eligible, but no one has yet been elected a member of the Storthing, although two women have sat as deputy-members. This is accounted for largely by the electoral system and the women are working hard to change it.

In Denmark, four women have been elected to the Folksting, or Lower House, for the first time this year. There is no woman's party, the women elected belonging to various parties.

In the Netherlands the situation is peculiar, as women are eligible for election, but may not exercise the franchise. At the recent elections one woman was elected, two to the Lower House.

In Great Britain, women, by a decision of the Law Officers of the Crown, are not eligible for Parliament, but several women have announced their readiness to stand as candidates at the forthcoming election, and the Labor Party intends to introduce a bill conferring eligibility upon them, if one is not introduced by the Government.

In Canada there are women serving on the legislatures of two provinces.

In the United States women are serving on the legislatures of various states and are also eligible for Congress, Miss Rankin being the first woman representative of the Lower House.

WATCH INDUSTRY IN SWITZERLAND

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ZURICH, Switzerland—America for the first time stands at the top of the list of countries buying Swiss watches. Switzerland sent there in 1917 no less than 3,170,000 watches of the total value of 33,000,000 francs. Before the war, in 1913, America took only 642,000 watches of the value of nearly 9,000,000 francs. In 1916, the figures had risen to 2,366,000 watches, and 19,500,000 francs.

In 1913, Germany was the largest buyer, importing Swiss watches to the amount of nearly 33,000,000 francs. Last year her purchases amounted only to 13,000,000 francs. Great Britain came just behind Germany on the list in 1913 with 31,000,000 francs, and last year the figure dropped to 25,500,000 francs. Remarkable as it seems, Russia, in spite of her revolutionary troubles, bought 24,500,000 francs worth of watches last year, against 13,600,000 francs in 1913.

Most of the leading belligerent countries have reduced the import of watches during the war. Italy has increased the number slightly, but the value dropped from 12,100,000 francs in 1913 to 7,700,000 in 1917. France is the only exception in that her purchases increased from 3,800,000 francs in 1913 to 14,000,000 francs in 1917. This is largely due to the fact that nearly all the Swiss importers have branch factories in that country, which no longer produce watches, but fuses for munitions.

Sweden in peace times bought watches to the value of 1,800,000 francs; in 1917 the figure had risen to 9,200,000 francs. Overseas exports to Argentina dropped considerably during the war, but those to China rose slightly, whilst those to Australia increased sevenfold.

Taking the Swiss watch export trade as a whole, the figures for 1917 show a considerable activity. In 1917 the exports were 16,800,000 watches of the total value of 198,700,000 francs. In the last normal peace year the figures were 13,800,000 watches and value 169,000,000 francs. The average value of the watches exported in 1913 was 13 francs, in 1917 it was 12.4 francs. This diminution means the reduction in the number of exported silver and gold watches and an increase in the number of steel and nickel watches. This change in the market condition is largely artificial, and is a result of the prohibition of gold and silver watches into most of the belligerent countries which has been made for the protection of their currency.

THE K. K. EMPIRE ASSOCIATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The K. K. Empire Association, a voluntary society for the assistance of sailors and soldiers and their wives and children, has been doing its good work for two years and has now moved to 52 Belgrave Road from its old Bond Street quarters. One of the ways in which it affords help to men who have done their bit in the great war is by getting them over difficulties connected with pensions, back pay and employment. The association numbers 6000 members and up to June, 1918, had attended to 1008 cases, obtaining employment for 148 men. One item on the association's report is the loan of £5 to a New Zealand soldier who applied for the money and afterward refunded it. The K. K. Empire Association was named after Kitchener of Khartoum, whose wish it was that no man who had done his duty to his country should suffer any preventable hardship.

LORD MILNER AND JAPANESE TELEGRAM

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The following congratulatory telegram to Lord Milner has been received from the Japanese Minister of War: "It is a source of my most cordial gratification that the British Army have fought most bravely already for the past five weeks and have everywhere defeated the enemy compelling him to retreat on his whole front. This brilliant achievement has brought the allied powers still nearer to their final victory and I desire to express to you my sincerest congratulations and my wishes for further favorable development of the situation."

In reply Mr. Ian Macpherson, Deputy Secretary of State for War, said: "On behalf of Lord Milner, who is with our troops in France, I have received your message of congratulations on the great achievements of the British Army in the recent fighting, and I desire in his name and in the name of the Army Council to express to you and to the Japanese Army their sincere thanks for, and appreciation of, your message. Such a message from our great allies in the East will be a great encouragement to our officers and men in their unceasing endeavor to assist to bring speedy victory to the allied cause."

FRENCH GOODS FOR BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—In order to promote the sale of French goods in Great Britain, and to stimulate commercial relations between French producers and English consumers, l'Office Commercial Français en Angleterre has been established in London. This agency will be under the administration of a committee appointed by the French Chamber of Commerce in London, and is under the joint control of the French Ministers of Commerce and Foreign Affairs as represented by M. Jean Périer, commercial attaché in London. M. C. E. Hauvette, councilor of foreign trade, has been appointed director. It is intended to inaugurate l'Office Commercial Français en Angleterre with a special exhibition, and four general displays of samples and models will be held annually, while special displays will be organized from time to time.

GREEK DELEGATES IN BRITAIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, England—The Greek commercial delegation after its arrival in London is to visit various industrial centers in the British Isles, including Glasgow and Edinburgh. The visit is being made under the auspices of the Federation of British Industries.

Atlas
Crucible Steel
Company

TOOL STEELS

Producers of

TRADE L-XX MARK

HIGH SPEED STEEL

Executive Office, Buffalo, N. Y.

Main Office and Works

Dunkirk, N. Y.

BRANCH OFFICES: New York Chicago Boston St. Louis Pittsburgh Cleveland Detroit Buffalo Montreal

The Two Greatest Finishes of the Greatest Loan in History

THE CAMPAIGN WILL CLOSE WITH TWO GREAT FEATURES

LIBERTY HALL, "the Building with the Paint," on Boston Common, the brightest spot in Boston, will be open all day and up to midnight Saturday night. Free motion pictures at night. Something doing every minute, and you can *buy a Bond* on instalments or on Government payments or on the "cash and carry" plan.

ALL-AMERICA FAIR: On Boston Common Saturday afternoon.

The famous Alpini will drill; Madame Sundelius will sing; our own Soldiers, Sailors and Marines will march and the U. S. Navy chorus will sing.

Every group will have its individual booth, picturesque national music, costume and decoration. Dr. Sundelius' famous Swedish Chorus; the beautiful Russian Chorus; Armin Szatmary's Hungarian orchestra; the Chinese Band; Armenian Singers, and many other remarkable features. All the actors and actresses in Boston will represent the Theatrical Committee.

Governor McCall, Lieut.-Governor Coolidge, Mayor Andrew J. Peters and Ex-Governor David I. Walsh will speak.

Altogether there will be a grand and glorious time, and everyone will be able to BUY A BOND on this last great day.

Note this: NEW ENGLAND MUST BUY $89,640,000 OF BONDS BEFORE MIDNIGHT SATURDAY OR GO DOWN IN DISGRACE AS FAILING TO TAKE ITS ALLOTMENT.

Come Out Folks and Buy—
All Banks Will Be Open All Day

LIBERTY LOAN COMMITTEE
of NEW ENGLAND

RAILWAY REFORMS IN LOS ANGELES

Changes Proposed in Report of Committee of Investigation Which Would Do Away With Many Grade Crossings

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

LOS ANGELES, Cal.—The problem of a union railroad station for Los Angeles has taken on a federal aspect with the government control of the railroads, and the question has come prominently to the surface again with the report of the State Railroad Commission made to Director-General McAdoo.

Since the days when Los Angeles was a pueblo, the notorious use of Alameda Street by the Southern Pacific has been a matter of local history. For years it was little more than a mud hole, filled with switch engines and freight cars, and upon which the team or pedestrian entered at his peril. Within the last two or three years it has been paved and generally cleaned up, but its principal excuse for existence appears, even yet, to be its usefulness for railway tracks. Its crossings at grade have always been one of the serious menaces to Los Angeles, as a dozen or more thoroughfares of the city and most of the important street car lines cross it to get from one part of the city to another.

It was only in June, 1917, that the Supreme Court decided that the city has the power to regulate the ordinary uses of the streets and that the Railroad Commission has the power to order the railroad company to abolish grade crossings and to separate grades so that the railroad and the street shall not be upon the same level. Thus the jurisdiction was found to be joint, and the City Council and the commission agreed to work together in a solution of the problem, and each appropriated $20,000 for a complete investigation by the commission. This was begun about a year ago and was in progress when, with the government control of the railroads, former President Sproule of the Southern Pacific, at that time acting as an official of the Railroad Administration under Director-General McAdoo, announced that the Arcade Station would be the temporary terminal for the period of the war. Immediate protest was made, and in response Mr. McAdoo requested that the Railroad Commission render a report to him embodying suggestions resulting from its investigations. This report, which has been made public recently, is the center around which the local storm now rages.

The commission recommends:

The operation of the Salt Lake and Southern Pacific tracks between Los Angeles and Colton as a single double track system. This would assist in the economical operation of a union passenger terminal and would save annually $176,856 in operating expenses, with a capital expenditure of $72,812.

The discontinuance of Salt Lake passenger and freight service to Pasadena. This would eliminate 30 dangerous grade crossings and remove the railway from the center of Pasadena Avenue for a number of blocks.

The discontinuance of the passenger and freight service of the Salt Lake to Glendale, and of the Southern Pacific passenger service to Anaheim.

The Santa Fe to take over the Salt Lake freight business, which amounts to only about 10 per cent of that of the Santa Fe. This would result in a saving of close to $100,000 per year, and would centralize freight shipments at the Santa Fe depot.

The rerouting of freight switching from Alameda Street. This would take off 115,000 cars annually from this street, and would bring the number of cars down to less than 10,000 per annum.

The unification of passenger facilities at the Santa Fe depot. All of the foregoing recommendations are part of the plan for the efficient operation of a joint passenger terminal for the period of the war.

In presenting the matter to the City Council, Chief Engineer Howell of the Los Angeles Board of Public Utilities said: "The Santa Fe Station is a proper selection for a temporary joint passenger station, not only from an operating point of view but from the fact that it reduces, by elimination, traffic over many grade crossings."

Actively favoring the report of the Railroad Commission is the Central Development Association.

GLASGOW'S SCHEME FOR AFFORESTATION

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW, Scotland—The scheme of afforestation that is being carried out by the Glasgow Corporation on Ardgoil estate, Lochgoilhead, Argyllshire, which was given to the city by Lord Rowallan in 1905, is progressing very satisfactorily. A visit was recently paid to the estate by the members of the Glasgow Corporation subcommittee on Ardgoil. Besides inspecting the afforestation work they visited Pole Farm, where 4000 sheep are being reared.

Speaking at luncheon in the Lochgoilhead Hotel, Councilor Davidson referred to the criticism that had been made of the committee, which had arisen very largely from the limited view that some men took of municipal undertakings. It was to the lasting credit of the committee that in prewar days, when there was comparatively little talk of afforestation, and when men thought very little about it, there had been inaugurated a very large scheme. It had been planned and put into operation before the war started. During 1915-16 the timber imported into Scotland cost £37,000,000 more than its pre-war value. That timber, besides, took up 14,000,000 tons dead-weight that might have been used for something else of great value. It was only now, since necessity had arisen, that the government was prepared to encourage the industry of afforestation. If the Glasgow Corporation was not the very first to start such a scheme, it was the first of any municipality to start it beginning from the seedling. Their nursery was the first of any municipality in the kingdom, and it was one of the very best. Altogether, there were in process of development there about one million trees, which would serve during the next four years for the work of planting. About 500 acres of land were already planted with about a million young trees. Besides the three leading classes of trees planted, larch, Scotch fir and Douglas fir, they had quite a number of varieties with which they were experimenting. They had great confidence that the product of the estate would in the future prove a very valuable asset to the city of Glasgow. It had to be remembered also that in afforestation they would be able to employ on the land ten times the number of men that would be employed on it by any form of agriculture.

ITALIAN SHIPYARDS' PROGRESS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy—There was a ring of profound satisfaction in the speech recently made at Leghorn by Signor Salvatore Orlando on the subject of the results already achieved in Italian shipyards, the main points of which have already been cabled to The Christian Science Monitor. Nor was this surprising when he was able to tell his audience how in 1884, when it became known that he had sent the model for a cruiser to China with a view to obtaining an order, he was asked whether he had sent it in order to have it made in porcelain at Peking, and to contrast it with the present state of things. Signor Orlando went on to ask how many complete vessels had been constructed by them for China, Japan, Portugal, Turkey, and Bulgaria, and who thought of ordering either warships or passenger steamers in other countries now, when they could be made more cheaply by the national industry? What a long way they had traveled, Signor Orlando exclaimed. This industry had grown up marked as "artificial," he declared, because the phrase "no iron and no coal" stood in its way, but it had always believed in itself and now it had to fight a last battle and furnish the country with its fleet of merchant vessels. Nor was it true they had no coal; the island of Elba and before long the Aosta valley would give them all they wanted. After the war they would have a million and a half tons of steel at their disposal and would not have to go anywhere else for it.

MR. GOMPERS AT GLASGOW SHIPYARDS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GLASGOW, Scotland—After leaving Edinburgh Mr. Gompers had intended to go straight to Blackpool, but postponed his departure for the South in order that he might pay a short visit to Glasgow and see something of the shipbuilding on the Clyde.

At Glasgow station, Mr. Gompers and the delegates were met by some members of the corporation, and, after being conducted through the municipal buildings, motored to Clydebank, where they visited the shipbuilding yard of Messrs. John Brown & Co., and spent an hour seeing over the yard and workshops.

The delegates were afterward entertained to luncheon by the Scottish War Aims Committee in the Central Station Hotel. In proposing the toast of the visitors, the chairman, Mr. Martin, said it was a great help toward a mutual understanding that Mr. Gompers had come over, as he spoke to them in an authoritative manner with regard to the position taken up by American labor toward the great issues of the war.

In replying to the toast, Mr. Gompers said it had been an inspiration to see what they had done and were doing in Glasgow toward the winning of the war. Since he had come to their shores he had heard the so-called radicals or extremists or pacificists say there was no difference between the militarism of Germany and the militarism of the allied countries. Nothing could be uttered that was further from the truth. The fact was that in Great Britain, in France, in Italy, in America, it was the civilian populations who were being uniformed and organized for the purpose of self-defense. He was proud of the part America was helping to play in the great game for human right, in which the militarist machine of Germany must give way to an aroused civilian democracy. He wished that it was all over. Every man who loved his fellows wished that it was all over. But it could not be regarded as over until autocracy and militarism had been smashed. With his associates, he desired to bring a message of good will and fraternity from his fellow workers and fellow citizens of the United States to the men of Scotland, every page of whose history was resplendent with heroism and sacrifice that freedom might prevail. He was proud to be present and to convey the message of the unity of labor of America. They were standing behind the government and President of the Republic of the United States. They were going to give their all, whatever that might be, so that this crusade for justice and freedom and the right to live and work out their own lives might have a triumphant conclusion.

ITALIAN POLICY AND SLAV PEOPLES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROME, Italy—Among the numerous orders of the day which have been passed by various political bodies on the subject of Italian foreign policy, which has been brought so prominently to the fore by the prolonged controversy on the subject in the press, that of the Italian Socialist Union is especially favorable to a strong progressive policy on behalf of the oppressed nationalities. The Italian Socialist Union is a comparatively recently formed body and includes Socialists of different sections who are at the same time interventionists and pro-war in their views.

The executive, after declaring that the interventionist Socialists and workers of the Entente have always maintained that the present war should have for one of its essential objects the constitution of a society of free nations, goes on to state that such a society would be inconceivable without the dissolution of the Austro-Hungarian Empire into homogeneous and independent national states. It says, further, that such a dissolution is a necessary concomitant of a lasting peace in conformity with international justice, and that it is a vital necessity for Italy because by directing all her strength to that end and making agreements among the oppressed nationalities, she would bring a powerful weapon into action against the enemy. She would not, however, be able to preserve peace and her new territories on the Alps and the Adriatic, certain fruits of the assured victory, while there remained upon her eastern frontiers a feudal and militarist Empire with ideas of revenge.

The order of the day goes on to say that this hoped-for dissolution implies the constitution of a Jugo-Slavia uniting Serbians, Croatians, and Slovenes outside the rule of the Hapsburgs, it being impossible to desire an independent Bohemia or Poland and at the same time to combat the Jugo-Slav national movement. This movement had been warmly regarded by Mazzini, Garibaldi, and Cavour, and its strength was evidenced in the 80,000 volunteers drawn from the southern provinces of Austria-Hungary who were fighting for the Entente. It states further that Italy should be in the forefront of the states of the Entente as concerning the policy proclaimed from the capitol in April, 1918, in this way acquiring prior rights to economic agreements with the whole Slav family. It also urges that treaties made between the Allies as against Austria-Hungary should be combined with agreements in which the peoples who have become nationalities during the war and are recognized as co-belligerents should take part. It asks that the government shall carry out this policy openly and vigorously, recognizing the movement of the nationalities and promoting the constitution of legions of Slav and Rumanian volunteers who desire to fight Austria on the Italian front or with the Serbian Army, and that the action and propaganda of all the state agencies shall be in conformity with these ideas.

SUFFRAGE IN FRENCH SENATE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PARIS, France—M. Martin has been appointed by a committee of the Senate to report on his bill for giving women the right to vote at all elections. By this bill Frenchwomen from the age of 25 will be enabled to appear on the electoral lists of the communes where they reside; subject to certain disqualifications mentioned in the decree of Feb. 2, 1852. A woman whose name appears on the electoral lists of a commune will be eligible for appointment as a delegate by the municipal council, and these delegates elect the members of the Senate.

CHINESE PROTEST TO MR. WILSON

They Allege Intolerable Wrongs Put Upon Them on Pacific Coast and Make Charges Against High Officials

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal.—The Chinese people of the San Francisco Bay cities and the Pacific Coast, gathered in mass meeting here recently for the purpose of celebrating the seventh anniversary of the founding of the Chinese Republic, acting through the Chinese Consolidated Benevolent Association (Chinese Six Companies) and John L. McNab, chief counsel, have sent a telegram of emphatic protest to President Wilson against alleged ill treatment of Chinese, making serious charges against high government officials.

"We appeal against a system created by a group of inspectors under the friendly inspiration of certain members of the Bureau of Immigration of high official station who would drive us all from the country," says the telegram. "Without an investigation by an impartial body of your own selection and outside the personnel of the Immigration Department the full facts will never be divulged and the system will continue to work its will.

"The Chinese people of the Pacific Coast are now called upon to suffer wrongs which are becoming intolerable. The fast decreasing Chinese population of the Pacific Coast is being hunted and persecuted. At a time when American fields are growing fallow for want of hands to till them the Chinese of this portion of the country, no matter how long their residence or how firm their right to remain, are being arrested, hunted and terrorized. Cheap bureaucratic inspectors arrest our people without warrants, violate the privacy of their homes, and throw them into jail without commitments. At Angel Island Immigration Station over 100 of our people have been held for two months cooped within detention sheds, and many are held more than three months without any decision of their cases, and some have been held for 15 months. Some have suffered conditions intolerable to human beings.

"We instance the case of Der Wong. This child whose right to land in this country could have been determined in a week, was detained for over three months until in sheer loneliness he succumbed to illness. His father is a soldier serving with the American troops against Germany.

"Arrests and imprisonments without warrant have become the common lot of our people. We instance the case of Chin You. He was seized by Inspector Bernhard at Coalings without process June 15, was thrown into jail at Fresno and kept there in the intolerable heat of summer without counsel and ignorant of any charge against him until June 19, when he was ejected from the jail as brutally as he was thrown in. When arrested he had on his person undisputed evidence showing his right to remain in this country. The Immigration Office confirmed this. Yet this same inspector whose ruthless insults to unoffending merchants have been repeatedly reported to the department, still continues to intimidate our people.

"We challenge the Bureau of Investigation to answer an inquiry from you as to how many Chinese are held at Angel Island for over three months and how many for two months with cases undecided; how many for fifteen months, and how many children have been held there within the last three months.

"Our mercantile classes eager to develop commercial relations with this country, are the objects of bureaucratic hostility and suspicion.

HIGH PRICES STIR PEOPLE OF MILAN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MILAN, Italy—Milanese public opinion is considerably exercised over the subject of the high prices charged in the restaurants, especially the larger and more fashionable ones. Every one knows that food prices run high at the present time, but the difference between the cost of the materials employed and the price eventually charged for the dish is too disproportionate to be borne patiently, and complaints are rife. A custom prevailing in some restaurants of putting against certain dishes in the bill of fare, not the price, but letters signifying "according to size" has proved a snare to the unwary and, possibly, hungry diners, and steps for their protection are being taken by the local authorities.

DANISH HOUSING SCHEME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COPENHAGEN, Denmark—A scheme is in progress for supplying homes for women who are earning their living, by the erection of a Central House in Oesterbrogade, Copenhagen, to consist of 135 separate rooms, five two-room flats, and 10 studios for women artists. The idea is that the residents should be shareholders and that there should be no institutional stamp anywhere. There are to be lifts by which meals can be served in the residents' rooms, and there will also be a common dining room as an alternative. Arrangements will be made for cleaning the flats by subscription.

Let Your Children Wear Acrobat Shoes

—Because of the common sense that is in them in leather and design and workmanship—
—Your children will enjoy Acrobat shoes—
—If out of the city—order by mail from Bullock's, Los Angeles.
—A Russia Tan Lace Boot "Acrobat"—with Tan calf or white elk uppers. Sizes 5 to 8, $3.50; 8½ to 12, $4.25; 12½ to 2, $5.00.
Remember Acrobat Shoes
Bullock's Los Angeles

Our Paris Service for the Boys "Over There"

—HAMBURGER'S organization reaches across the sea to the boys in France, yes, to the very trenches of the American Expeditionary Forces.

HAMBURGER'S PARIS OFFICE —Has perfected and enlarged its organization—and arranged to supply the boys "Over There" with anything you may wish them to have.

—MONEY placed to your soldier boy's account at Hamburger's in Los Angeles will be disbursed to him wherever his unit may be located, from Hamburger's Paris office.

—CHARGE ACCOUNTS arranged for at Hamburger's in Los Angeles can be shopped on in Paris, or if he is unable to do his shopping in person, Hamburger's will undertake to shop for him and purchase and deliver the merchandise he wishes, charging the same to his account.

—A patriotic service that releases every available inch of space on shipboard and still permits you to send the comforts and conveniences that your soldier boy will delight to receive.

Hamburger's ESTABLISHED 1881 LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

YOUNG'S MARKET

Highest Quality Eatables

Just Prices—Service

Seven Stores

Los Angeles, Cal.

Since 1862.

Kuppenheimer Military Naval and Civilian Clothes

Sold in Los Angeles by Desmond's

Help Us to Help Washington

In harmony with the recommendations of Washington, Feagans & Co. are glad to encourage the early selection of Holiday gifts. Careful and unusual provision has been made for those who desire that their gifts should reflect individuality.

Suggestions in rare gems, unusual jewels, fine time-pieces, exclusive toilet ware, and solid silver cordially submitted upon approval to readers of The Christian Science Monitor, upon proper request.

FEAGANS & CO.
Gems, Jewels, Watches, Clocks, Silver, Stationery
218 W. FIFTH ST.
Los Angeles, Cal.

Monthly Style Bulletin

Sent on request

Wetherby Kayser Shoe Co.
416 WEST 7TH ST., LOS ANGELES, CAL.
Laird-Schober Shoes for Women
Johnson & Murphy Shoes for Men

VILLE DE PARIS
West Seventh Olive Street
LOS ANGELES, CAL.
Red Cross Shoes
The style shoes that ARE comfortable
Exclusively at the Ville in Los Angeles

Fall and Winter Wearables
For Men, Women, Boys

Stein-Bloch Suits and overcoats, Edwin Clapp shoes, Knox hats, Manhattan shirts —for men.

Stylish and serviceable dresses, suits, coats, blouses, attractive shoes — for women.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED

Harris & Frank (INC.)

Spring Street near Fifth
LOS ANGELES
Outfitters of reliability

When You're Ready to
BUY TOYS
Dolls, Games

—or other interesting, amusing or entertaining things that present thoughts of Holiday time, keep in mind the extensive line
—at Barker Bros.'

Because of the better selection and a direct request from the Government that you shop early, surely you will not put off until tomorrow that part of your Holiday buying which you can do today.

Barker Bros. ESTABLISHED 1880
The House of Complete and Competent Home Furnishing Service
724 to 738 So. Bd'way, LOS ANGELES

Let us demonstrate the
New Edison
The Diamond Stylus Reproducer
has been called the secret of Music Re-Creation.
Mail orders filled promptly.

Fitzgerald Music Co.
727-729 So. Hill LOS ANGELES
U. S. A.

Are You Coming to California?

If you are, send for a complimentary copy of our latest map of Los Angeles and Southern California.
Address PUBLICITY DEPT.
LOS ANGELES TRUST AND SAVINGS BANK
"The Bank for Everybody"
SIXTH AND SPRING STREETS

LOS ANGELES BUSINESS COLLEGE

A Business College Conducted on an Educational Basis

327 West 8th at Hill St.
(opposite Hamburger's)

Betty Wales Dresses

Sold at only one representative store in the larger cities. In Los Angeles you will find them on the Third Floor of

Arthur Letts Broadway Department Store
BROADWAY, FOURTH AND HILL
LOS ANGELES

INNES SHOE CO.
642 SOUTH BROADWAY
LOS ANGELES

The policy of this company is to conduct its business so that the Innes Shoe Co. will continue to be a recognized institution.
SHOES & HOSIERY FOR MEN-WOMEN & CHILDREN

Citizens' National Bank
Corner Fifth and Spring Streets, Los Angeles
Capital $1,500,000
Resources $17,500,000
Surplus and Undivided Profits $740,000

CAPITOL FLOUR
A Home Product for Home Use
When you want a Good Pure Flour be sure and ask for
CAPITOL BREAD FLOUR or PERFECT PATENT PASTRY FLOUR
You Will Not Be Disappointed.
THE CAPITOL MILLING COMPANY
Los Angeles, Cal.

Business Rentals Collected
BUSINESS LEASES FIRE INSURANCE CARE OF PROPERTY
METCALF & RYAN
626 SOUTH SPRING ST., SECOND FLOOR
MORTGAGE GUARANTEE BUILDING
Property Cared For
Main 1238 A 1238
LOS ANGELES

SOCIETY STATIONERY
Filing Cabinets and Office Supplies
Envelope Mfg.
SUPER QUALITY PRINTING
Photo-Engraving and Lithographing
Color Label Ptg.
The Neuner Company
817-19-21 S. LOS ANGELES ST., LOS ANGELES, CAL.

D. S. PURDIE F. E. PATTEN MAIN 1541 F 2733
D. J. Purdie & Co. FLORISTS
212 West Fourth Street
LOS ANGELES
Florists Telegraph Delivery

Smart Footwear for Women and Men
Gude's
6000 FOOTWEAR
337-339 So. Broadway
LOS ANGELES

Tourists While Visiting Los Angeles

Ask Mr. Foster
Information Service (in connection) will make reservations and arrange all trips for you. No Charge. Ever.

ROBINSON'S REGISTER
Will tell you where your friends are staying while here.
Be Sure To Register *Yourself.*

J. W. Robinson Co.
SEVENTH AND GRAND, LOS ANGELES, CALIFORNIA

Baumgardt Publishing Company
Printing, Binding & Engraving
E. First and Rio Sts.
Los Angeles California

Los Angeles Distributing Company
DANIEL JOHNSTON, Prop.
733 San Pedro Street, Los Angeles, Cal.
All kinds of Advertising Matter Distributed Throughout Southern California
GUARANTEED and BONDED
Special attention to the introduction of National Product.

Darling's Shop
FLOWERS FOR HER
The Shop Beautiful—208 W. Sixth Street, LOS ANGELES, CAL.
Telephones Bdwy. 3026—F 3026. Particular attention to telephone and telegraph orders.

COLLEGE, SCHOOL AND CLUB ATHLETICS — GENERAL NEWS

COACH YOST HAS MANY PROBLEMS

Military Rules and Calls of Men for Officers Training Camps Is Handicapping the Development of the Michigan Eleven

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—If her football candidates had not happened to display exceptional military ability, the University of Michigan would be assured of a truly representative eleven for this, her first full season in the Western Conference since the memorable break with that organization a decade ago.

The letting down of freshman bars and the return of a number of experienced players gave to the Wolverine prospects a rosy hue. Coach F. H. Yost expressed appreciation of the unexpected abundance of gridiron material, and straightway made ready for the thorough moulding of a redoubtable eleven.

A rapid succession of changes, as a result of new military rulings, and the sudden calls to officers' training camps received by his candidates, completely disarranged the early plans, but have not yet appreciably dampened the hopes of Michigan enthusiasts. True, some of the recent losses have been rather keen: Edward Usher '21, star fullback of last year's freshman eleven, who was counted on to fill the same position on the varsity, was recently sent to a machine gun officers' school; E. W. Cress '21, candidate for center; and half a dozen others equally promising, have been taken from Ferry Field. And, according to the university commandant, further drains on the football squad are to be expected.

Taking the situation as it stands, the Maize and Blue needs little sympathy. Weight may be missing, and the line may not give the same promise of invulnerability as some previous Yost lines have, but in all other departments of the game, the Ann Arbor mentor is well supplied.

An array of backfield material such as Michigan has seldom possessed at the outset of a season, stands ready for call. A. J. Cohn '20, last year's plunging half, is back again, slightly stronger, and much more polished. He is one of the heaviest men on the squad and, for a man of his size, plunges with remarkable dash.

To offset the loss of Usher, Coach Yost has discovered a talented kicker in F. W. Steketee '21. He is a trifle light for the usual type of Michigan fullback, but his ability to propel the ball with both arm and leg will practically assure him of a place. J. S. Perrin '19, who did not return to college last year; L. B. Genebach '20, who played both quarter and half in 1917; F. S. Fletcher '21, and several others are making it a real problem for Yost to decide upon the personnel of his backfield.

For the pivot position, there is a keen contest between A. T. Knode '20, shortstop of the baseball team, and H. N. Walker, veteran reserve pilot, with several of the lighter men in the background. Walker is easily the more polished of the two, but he lacks dash and enthusiasm.

The flanks are assured of efficient management in the hands of E. G. Boville '21 and R. J. Dunne '21; and they may be creditably handled by three or four alternates. Dunne is a younger brother of Maurice Dunne, whose work at left end in 1916 attracted wide attention. The youth is adept at both ends of the forward pass, and is fleet of foot.

The line is still too uncertain for accurate prediction. A. G. Goetz '20, O. E. Goodsell '20, and W. P. Fortune '20 are available from last year's squad. H. E. Vick '22 is a newcomer who has shown some ability at right tackle. From the dozen or more candidates, Yost will probably uncover the material suited to his needs.

The difficulty of training a changing personnel of players is being paralelled by the equal difficulty of schedule making. No less than three revisions of the Michigan schedule have been announced within the past week. Four early contests have had to be canceled, including the Michigan Agricultural College game today. The only one played to date was with Case, in which the Maize and Blue were victorious 33 to 0.

The schedule as most recently announced is as folows:

Nov. 2—Northwestern University at Ann Arbor; 9—University of Chicago at Chicago; 16—Syracuse University at Ann Arbor; 23—open (game with University of Minnesota canceled); 30—Ohio State University at Ann Arbor.

While practice sessions are necessarily short, and are wholly secondary to the military régime, the game with Case foretold that Michigan's eleven will exhibit but little greenness by the time the Conference games are to be played. Yost is fully prepared to match his men against the best of the "Big Ten," and is looking forward to the game with Northwestern as the Wolverines' testing-out contest in the Conference organization.

LEAGUE BUYS LIBERTY BONDS

NEW YORK, N. Y.—J. A. Heydler, acting president, secretary and treasurer of the National League of Professional Baseball Clubs, has announced that the league has purchased $15,000 worth of Liberty bonds. This subscription has been made up from the league's treasury and has nothing to do with the investments made by officials of the league or its clubs.

BRAVES ARE NOT YET NOTIFIED

Report of Settlement of Pitcher Scott Perry Case Out of Court Comes From Cleveland

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—W. E. Hapgood, business manager of the Boston National League Baseball Club, stated today that he had not yet received any official notice from Cleveland, O., that the injunction suit entered in the Common Pleas Court in that city last June restraining the Boston club interfering with Pitcher Scott Perry's retention by the Philadelphia American League Baseball Club had been dismissed, as reported by wire from that city Thursday evening.

It will be recalled that when the Philadelphia Athletics began using Pitcher Perry in the championship race of the American League last summer, the Boston Braves appealed to the National Commission on the grounds that the player belonged to them as an optional agreement existed between the Boston club, the Southern Association and the player. The National Commission decided the case in favor of Boston and then Manager Connie Mack of the Athletics took the case to court and secured the injunction.

The Boston Nationals took a defensive course and Business Manager Hapgood wrote to Manager Mack that the Boston club would withdraw its claim to the player upon the payment of $2500, which is the American League waiver price. Business Manager Hapgood says that these are still the terms on which the Boston club is willing to settle and that the attorneys of the Philadelphia club have notified the court in Cleveland that they have agreed to settle out of court.

This case has caused considerable discussion among the followers of professional baseball and was the cause of President J. K. Tener resigning as head of the National League. It was the first time since the National Commission was organized for the purpose of deciding all baseball differences arising between the clubs of the two major leagues or the clubs and players, that one of its decisions had not been accepted by a club.

GREENLEAF ADDS POINTS TO LEAD

Defeats Joseph Concannon in Both Games of Fourth Day of 1200-Point Billiard Match

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Ralph Greenleaf of Monmouth, Ill., won both blocks of the fourth day's play in his professional 1200-point pocket billiard match with Joseph Concannan, New York State champion, in this city, taking the afternoon game 100 to 73 and the evening contest, 100 to 87. This gives Greenleaf a total of 800 points to 692 for his opponent and he needs to score only 400 more points to take the match.

Neither player showed his best billiards in the fourth day's matches. It took Greenleaf nine innings to run up his total of 100 in the afternoon, while he required no less than 16 in the evening. Greenleaf's highest run for the day was one of 44 made in the evening game, while Concannon had a high run of 41 in the afternoon game.

Concannon should have done much better, but failed to come up to his true form in position playing, making himself a number of difficult shots whereas he should have left himself in good position for the next shot. Both players had a number of scoreless innings in the evening game, Greenleaf having seven and Concannon five.

BRITISH ARMY WINS FROM BELGIAN SIDE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, England — On the Aston Villa ground, the Belgian Army Association football team played the third match of their tour on Sept. 14, and were beaten by a British team by 3 goals to 0. The British forwards played the close passing game during the first half, but after the retirement of Bache in the second half, they adopted more forceful tactics. Decoux played a splendid game in goal for the visitors, and saved his side from a more severe defeat. Sergt. G. J. Cock scored two goals, and H. Nash the other one. The lineup:

British Army—W. Smith (Manchester City); H. Baverstock (Bolton Wanderers); F. Hudspeth (Newcastle United); A. Ducat (Aston Villa), W. Lowe (Sunderland), Capt. Max Woosnam (Cambridge University), A. W. Brooks (Hull City), H. Nash (Aston Villa), G. J. Cock (Huddersfield), Clem Stephenson (Aston Villa), J. Bache (Aston Villa).

Belgian Army—Private Decoux, Dr. Swartenbroeck, Surgeon Verbeeck, Corporal Vandevelde, Quartermaster-sergeant Hanse, Lieutenant Cueppens, Private Goetinck, Private Van Hegge, Private Vlamynck, Private Michel, Quartermaster-sergeant Van Cant.

Referee, Mr. E. M. Mitton.

MISS BJURSTEDT WINS AGAIN

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Miss Molla Bjurstedt added another lawn tennis championship title to her long list this week, when, paired with Miss Florence Ballin, she won the women's double championship of the West Side Tennis Club by defeating Miss Edith White and Mrs. Robert Pope in the final round, 6—4, 7—5.

HEAD OF COLLEGE LIKES FOOTBALL

Henry Suzzallo, President of the University of Washington, Likes This Sport Best of College Athletic Competition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Pacific Coast Bureau

SEATTLE, Wash.—From an intercollegiate athletic viewpoint, the University of Washington will not figure to any great extent this fall in football affairs. It is possible that a team may be developed, but it will be so late in reaching varsity form that close followers of the game have about given up seeing anything like former days when it was customary for the Purple and Gold to win the championship of the Pacific Northwest.

Coach C. J. Hunt has been ready to call out the football candidates at a moment's notice, but with a third of October gone the word had not come. The powers that be had not forgotten football, because they were repeatedly requested to define their attitude.

President Henry Suzzallo, on his return from the East, a short time ago, summed up the situation in these words:

"The good old days of college athletics are a thing of the past for the time being, at least. I like football better than any other college sport, and should like to see it played. Yes, I should like to see all of our young men enjoying the game; but conditions have changed. Today the University of Washington is a military institution. The army is in control. We must conform to its rules. The military authorities favor college athletics, especially football, but require that the time given it conform to regulations."

An attempt was made to get a ruling from Washington that would define more clearly what could and could not be done, but the answer simply shunted the problem over to the military commander at the university. At his office it was said that he was busy with more important matters, and that football would have to wait.

Taking the Student Army Training Corps side of the university, and the naval training station, which is also at the university, the aspect is certainly one of war preparation.

The University of Spokane has practically eliminated athletics until after the war. Gonzaga College, Spokane, has gone nearly as far, although the students may be permitted to play football in a minor way later in the season.

LAS CASAS HAS ATHLETIC GAMES

Committee of Prominent San Juan Business Men Formed to Supply the Necessary Equipment

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A war athletic committee has been formed by a number of prominent business men of San Juan, Porto Rico, for the purpose of providing those Porto Ricans who are in training for overseas duty to enable them to take part in the various sports inaugurated by the training camp commission. The committee is giving loyal support to the athletic work which is being conducted at Camp Las Casas, San Juan, under the direction of J. B. Maccabe of the United States War Department Commission of Training Camp Activities.

The officers of this San Juan committee are: R. H. Todd, chairman; Lucas Blanco, office chairman; C. O. Lord, seretary; H. L. Moore, treasurer, and J. M. Warren, assistant treasurer. The committee was formed at an enthusiastic meeting of business men, at which Mr. Maccabe told of the results accomplished from teaching the soldiers how to play football, baseball and kindred sports. Mr. Maccabe has had two months' experience with the boys at Las Casas.

The majority of the soldiers at that cantonment never played games before the training camp commission inaugurated sports at the Porto Rican camp. Now they are playing baseball and football and are boxing and wrestling with the same enthusiasm that characterizes the soldiers of "the States."

"Aside from the mere fun of the thing," says Mr. Maccabe, "these games bring muscles into play that promote agility in their movements. Boxing lays the foundation for the skillful use of the bayonet when it comes to the real work of war."

PENN GAME CANCELED

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—The University of Pennsylvania-Swarthmore College football game scheduled to be played at Franklin Field this afternoon has been canceled.

REDUCE COAL BILLS

20% or more

Our device has proven its efficiency on over 1500 heating plants in Res. apts., buildings, stores, churches, etc., in Chicago.

10 Days' Free Trial

Price (installed) $30 to $60

Phone or write for information and list of users. Franklin 3474.

Crown Fuel Saver Co. 325 W. Lake St., Chicago

Good territory open to reliable men.

AVIATORS PLAN A BIG CARNIVAL

Athletics Will Play a Prominent Part in Program Arranged for Belmont Park on Oct. 26

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The promoters of the Army Aviation Carnival, which is to be held at Belmont Park a week from today, are predicting that it will be one of the biggest events of its kind ever held in this country. It is to be under the auspices of the first provisional wing, United States Air Service. New and startling features are being added daily to the program. Aside from being the greatest aviation meet ever staged in America, there will be several features of thrilling sport, different from anything ever seen hereabouts. One of these is a dispatch bearer's contest, in which speed motorcycle carriers will modernize the Greek Marathon method of dispatch carrying.

Among the other features, are chariot races, bayonet drills, track athletics, push ball, tug-of-war, and various other contests. Ralph De Palma, one of the leading race drivers of the automobile world, will race in his car against an aviator piloting an airplane.

Some of the foremost "aces" will take part in the meet, and there will be battle formation flying, and thrilling sham battles between scout planes. It will be the first time that a sham battle has been enacted in this vicinity in precisely the same fashion as at the front. All of the tricks of the aviators will be explained by megaphone, including the tail spin, barrel roll, nose spin, upward and downward loop.

SIDELINES

Joe Du Moe, former halfback on the Syracuse varsity eleven, is now at Kelly Field, Texas.

Urvan Ozanne, member of the Students Army Training Corps at Gonzaga University, has been appointed manager of the team.

Wilbur Dalzell, star halfback on the Indiana University eleven of 1917, is a candidate for this year's team and is being tried out at fullback.

The Columbia varsity football candidates held a novel practice Thursday of this week. Instead of taking the field and playing, they solicited for Liberty Loan bonds.

J. J. Keogh, former quarterback on the University of Pennsylvania varsity eleven, has been secured as coach of the Red and Blue scrub eleven this fall.

J. N. Guyon and W. E. Fincher are the only members of the Georgia School of Technology football eleven of 1917 who are candidates for the 1918 team.

Lieut. P. L. Wendell, captain of the Harvard varsity football team, is now an instructor at Fort Sill, Okla. He has returned from service with the 102d Field Artillery in France.

Dr. E. J. Stewart, former football coach at the Oregon Agricultural College and University of Nebraska, is to coach the Camp Gordon football team this fall. He is a Y. M. C. A. worker.

Lieut. E. Q. Oliphant, former star football player and all-round athlete at West Point Academy, is now stationed at Post Field, Fort Sill, Okla., and is doing some football playing on the camp team.

L. F. Hilty '19, tackle on the University of Pittsburgh varsity eleven of 1916 and 1917, has returned to college and is out for that position this fall. During the summer he has been in the United States Navy.

Lieut. A. L. Gates, naval aviator, who has been reported as missing, was a tackle on the Yale varsity eleven of 1916 which defeated Harvard and was elected captain of the 1917 team which never took the field.

FEW VETERANS ON WISCONSIN SQUAD

Loss of Coach J. R. Richards Is Also a Big Handicap to the Development of the Badger 1918 Varsity Football Eleven

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

MADISON, Wis.—Up to a few days ago the University of Wisconsin expected to have a football team this fall which would be the equal of any in the Western Conference, provided calls to officers' camps did not cut too deeply into available material. The withdrawal of Coach J. R. Richards, which has come unexpectedly, has, however, left the student body somewhat uncertain of the outcome.

Wisconsin was depending to a great extent on its coaching staff and particularly on Richards. He had great success developing a team from unpromising material in 1917 and enjoyed the confidence of his men and of the university.

With the loss of Coach Richards, Lieut. T. E. Jones, director of the athletic department and coach in former years of track and of freshman football, and G. S. Lowman, basketball coach and assistant football coach, are left to round the team into shape for the coming games.

Not a single varsity man of last year was on hand to don a suit when practice began in September. This drawback has been overcome to a large extent by an abundance of promising high school material in the group of about 70 candidates, and to the return of members of last year's second-string and freshman players.

From 50 to 70 men have appeared for practice at the Camp Randall Field since Oct. 1. During two hours, from 3:30 to 5:30, they have been given hard work in an intensive effort to make up for a late start. Wisconsin was the last big mid-western university to call out its athletes.

Straight old-fashioned football, without many of the frills of the modern playing, has thus far characterized the practice scrimmages. To drill fundamentals into the raw recruits and to round out something of a machine has apparently been the object of coaches.

The Badger line will be its weak point this year. A lack of heavyweights is giving the coaches considerable concern. When matters were in apparent working order, four of the strong linemen were called to Camp Grant, Illinois, to the officers' camp.

G. C. Bunge '21, center and mainstay of the line, a star of last year's freshman squad; R. D. Touton '21, tackle, another strong freshman player of last year, E. B. Gallun '19, guard and utility man on the varsity last year, and T. R. Hannon, tackle on the freshman squad last year, are the ones who have gone. The coaches lack heavy material to fill the places left vacant by these men, but they are working hard with the new men to take up the forward positions.

B. C. Mann '20, tackle, is the only player with experience remaining on the line. He was a utility man last year, playing part time in several games. For the end positions E. J. Brader '22 and R. J. Shaughnessy '22, both of Madison, are likely candidates. E. M. McDonald '21 and H. K. Harley '20 are also showing up well in the practice. At tackle, Mann, A. M. Samp '21, and J. B. Donaghy '21 are the most likely men. For guards are A. B. Ellingson '21, H. J. Weeks '20, G. F. Nelson '21 and O. A. Eklund '21. R. Brumm '22 and H. Edwards '19 are now playing at center.

The backfield is doing well, both in speed and in weight. With F. G. Smith '22 all-state quarter for Illinois last year, and W. A. Barr '21, a strong man on the freshman squad of two years ago, but who was out of college last season, at the quarter position, the piloting of the machine will be in competent hands. Halfbacks E. H. Usher '22, H. E. Martin '20, and F. W. Gray '21 are all playing a strong game. At fullback G. M. Sundt '22 stands out as the best man. Sundt and Usher were stars on the Stoughton (Wis.) team of last year.

There is also an abundance of material that later may develop stars. Five elevens have been busy upon the field each afternoon and from among them the coaches expect to make valuable finds.

Two practice games, one scheduled with Beloit College, to have been played Oct. 5, and one scheduled with Ripon College for Oct. 12, were canceled. Because of S. A. T. C. regulations there will be no game with Indiana Oct. 19, nor with Chicago Oct. 26. Efforts are being made to arrange dates with Camp Grant and with the Great Lakes Naval Training Station, but no agreement has been made as yet. The schedule for the year follows:

Nov. 9—Illinois at Madison; 16—Minnesota at Minneapolis; 23—Ohio State at Columbus.

MARQUARD TO LEAD WASHINGTON FIVE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo.—The basketball players of Washington University have chosen Alfred Marquard '19, basketball center and member of the varsity football eleven, as their captain for the season. Marquard was one of the stars of the Washington quintet last year, and was the second highest individual scorer in the Missouri Valley Conference championship race of 1917-18, with 170 points, made from 40 field goals and 90 from the foul line.

He is now playing with the football team. Last summer he was a member of the pitching staff of the Welsbachs in the local commercial baseball league. The basketball schedules, affecting Washington University, have not taken definite shape as yet.

USE OF MONEY IN MINE STRIKE CHARGED

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

BUTTE, Mont.—The recent strike of the I. W. W. element in the Butte copper, zinc and manganese mines has been called off. There has been an increase in the working forces of the local mines.

A sidelight of the strike developed in charges publicly made by Dan M. Kelly, an attorney for the Anaconda Copper Mining Company, to the effect that Butte had been a haven for the I. W. W. element because the federal attorneys had failed to enforce certain laws. B. K. Wheeler, United States Attorney for the District of Montana, in answering the charge declared that a paid agent or "stool pigeon" of the Anaconda Copper Mining Company was one of the I. W. W. strike promoters, and that the I. W. W. organization was encouraged to cause the strike by paid company agents. This was denied by Mr. Kelly.

HEARINGS ON LOBSTER LAWS

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ROCKLAND, Me.—Commissioners of shore fisheries are conducting a series of hearings along the Maine coast to get the opinion of lobster fishermen regarding a change in the laws governing lobster catching. Under the present law, taking lobsters under 9½ inches is forbidden. Nearby states permit taking lobsters much shorter. In consequence, it is a common thing, game wardens say, for fishermen to catch lobsters under the legal length in Maine and ship them to nearby states where they are openly salable. The courts have ruled that game wardens cannot seize lobsters from fishermen outside the three-mile limit.

WAR GARDENS AS AN AID IN WINNING WAR

Chairman of Massachusetts Committee Says Any Summary of United States Accomplishments Must Include Them

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—"Any summary of the accomplishments of the United States during the past year must include the war gardens, for I feel that what is true here in Massachusetts is equally true throughout the United States," said Reginald W. Bird, chairman of the war garden committee of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, to a representative of The Christian Science Monitor.

"It would be difficult," said Mr. Bird, "to measure the success of these little plots which have flourished so profusely and produced so lavishly in millions of back yards, front lawns, city parks and even rubbish heaps. We cannot even make a comparison with last year except in a general way, for in 1917 every one was urged to plant something, somewhere, while this year there was more coordination and system in the work. We do know that thousands of small gardens produced a sufficient amount of vegetables both for quick consumption and for storage to reduce greatly the demand for foodstuffs from outside the State, besides cutting down the desire for meat. Just what is the saving in freight-car transportation can only be estimated, but it certainly was considerable.

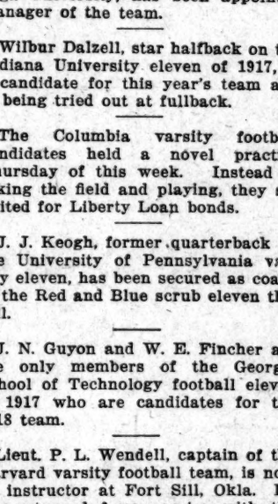
"Yet while the war garden this year has been an acknowledged success, we are quite sure that we can go much farther next year, in fact, I believe that we have only begun in this work of making Massachusetts and New England self-sustaining so far as produce is concerned.

"We know that there were thousands of acres of available land which was not utilized, that many people planted not wisely, but too much, with the result that crops were too crowded to be prolific, that many persons did not give sufficient protection to their vegetables, especially potatoes, and that the distribution of good seed and fertilizer was not equalized as it should have been. But these seeming mistakes are likely to prove actual successes, for the thousands of gardeners have learned to profit by them, and their efforts next year are likely to show far greater results.

"We expected to have a fairly good summary of what the war gardens have accomplished in Massachusetts about the last of the year, and we are planning to inaugurate the 1919 campaign soon after the 1st of January. With an early start we hope to show those who have planted this year and those who will be encouraged to enter the work next season, the need of planning in February and March the work which must be pushed through during the succeeding months, so that back lots may be staked out, seeds and fertilizers purchased, and implements secured in sufficient season to get the crops into the ground as soon as it is available. We are greatly pleased with what has been done this year, but we are much more hopeful of what will be done in 1919."

URUGUAY GAINS IN WOOL

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay—It is estimated officially that the 1918 wool crop in Uruguay will total 55,000,000 kilograms. This is an increase of 10,000,000 kilograms over 1917.



"Good Sense"

There is a dignity about the Coward "Good Sense" Shoe that gives its wearer a sense of satisfaction as well as foot comfort.

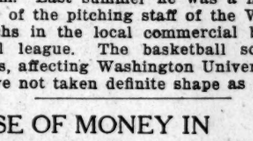
The leather of its upper is soft, comfortable, conforming. The sole is pliable to the motion of each step. Its shape is that of the foot as nature made the foot. Clasping the heel and instep gently, "Good Sense" gives the toes their full rights. For men, women and children. Low cut for summer.

The Coward Shoe

"REG. U. S. PAT. OFF."

JAMES S. COWARD
262-274 Greenwich St.
(Near Warren St.)
New York

Mail Orders Filled
Sold Nowhere Else



Those who know most about

VARNISH

IN the last fifty years, merchandise worth billions of dollars has been made salable with a dress of Murphy Varnish.

Manufacturers of carriages, automobiles, pianos, yachts, phonographs and other costly articles know the importance of good varnish.

They are the ones who know most about varnish, for the sale of their product depends on using the right quality—made from the right gums and oils, rightly melted, blended, filtered and aged.

A large proportion of fine automobiles, pianos, furniture and phonographs are finished with Murphy Products.

The finish on your floors and woodwork should be as fine as the finish on your furniture. Such a finish is not costly, for the only costly varnish is poor varnish.

Murphy Home Beautifying Booklets.

Please send for the ones which interest you.

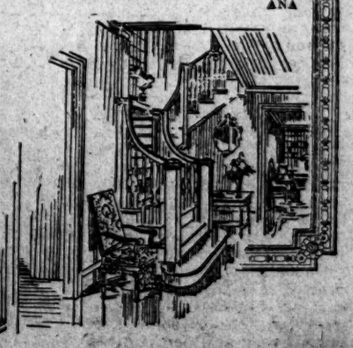
"Beautiful Floors"
"Front Doors"
"Does Your Home Need Renovating?"
"The Charm of White Enamel"
"Treatment of the Bathroom"
"The Kitchen"

Murphy Varnish Company

Newark Franklin Murphy, jr., President Chicago

Dougall Varnish Co., Ltd., Montreal, Canadian Associate

ANA



BUSINESS, FINANCE AND INVESTMENTS

FINANCIAL WORLD AFFAIRS REVIEWED

Big Handicaps Overcome in the Liberty Loan Campaign—Securities Markets Very Irregular—Foreign Exchange Rates

Financiers throughout the United States, particularly the bankers, bent every effort this week to make the fourth Liberty Loan an overwhelming success. Private business was practically abandoned for the time being. In fact it would be difficult to find a class of business men who have devoted more time and effort to the Liberty Loan than have the bankers. The raising of the largest sum ever floated by any nation was a task that few actually understood.

In addition to the fact that $6,000,000,000 was a record-breaking amount, coming on top of three other loans since the United States entered the war, there were other handicaps which might be traceable to German propaganda, and which greatly interfered with the work of the bond salesmen. One of the most subtle of these was the argument frequently heard that the loan would be raised and in fact was already raised, and that it was a trick of the campaigners to warn the people that there was danger of its not being raised, owing to the apathy of the people. To counteract this and other arguments was one of the big tasks of the men who solicited subscriptions to the loan. The German peace drive undoubtedly was another deterrent influence. However, President Wilson's ultimatum to the German Government had a good effect upon the loan campaign, and a greater volume of buying followed during the latter part of the week.

It is little wonder that in view of the great efforts being put forth for the loan during the last week of the campaign, and considering the continued important international developments the stock markets should have acted in the irregular fashion that characterized price movements this week. Some of the specialties reached the highest levels ever recorded by them. There were sharp declines and quick rallies in some of the standard issues. Underneath it all was a buoyant tone for the most part, for traders believed that a victorious peace was not far away.

Continued recession in premiums on European neutral exchanges remains the single distinctive reflection in monetary terms of battle progress and of possibilities of peace through victory. When the latter comes definitely near, pronounced readjustments in all exchanges may naturally be expected. In the present movement the buying by prosperous European neutrals of securities in New York, which sent United Kingdom notes above par, has been a factor.

A sharp reaction in the dollar rate in Buenos Aires is occasioning talk of the possibility of the United States securing an additional grant of credit from Argentina, particularly if the decline in the rate should go further. Practically ever since the exhaustion last spring of the second credit obtained by the United States, the rate had held near 0.99 of a peso to the dollar, compared with par of 1.0364 pesos. But Monday and Tuesday advices stated that the rate had dropped to 0.97¾ of a peso. That the dollar should suffer further depreciation at this time, when exchanges the world over are showing a strong tendency to assume a more normal position as a result of war developments, has taken international bankers somewhat by surprise, although they point out that offerings of exchange have lately increased in consequence of heavier Argentine exports to the United States. As this is the beginning of the season when Argentine exports mount to a high figure, supplies of exchange are likely to appear in increasing quantities the next two months or more, and the exchange rate is liable to be depressed still lower unless events in Europe are of a character to counteract the effect of the favorable trade balance Argentina will roll up against the United States.

BIG ADVANCE IN MOTOR SHARES

BOSTON, Mass.—The real story of the rise in motor shares is told in the developments of the last year. Comparison of November, 1917, prices with those of last Thursday in the table below, illustrates the turn about which has occurred in less than 12 months:

	High Thurs.	Nov., 1917, low	Adv.
General Motors..	124¾	74½	50¼
Willys-Overland.	25½	15	10½
Studebaker	70⅛	33⅝	36½
Maxwell Motor .	37½	19⅛	18⅜
Saxon	10¼	4⅞	5⅜

FINANCIAL NOTES

The seventh Australian war loan now totals $185,000,000, with more subscriptions to come.

The German mark and Austrian kroner are quoted at less than half the pre-war exchange rates in Switzerland. Thursday the mark declined 3.75 per cent and the kroner 1.35 per cent.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Four-month mercantile paper quoted Friday at 6 per cent, six months 6. Sterling 60-day bills 4.73, commercial 60-day bills on banks 4.72½, commercial 60-day bills 4.72½, demand 4.75 45, cables 4.76 9-16. Francs demand 5.48½, cables 5.47½. Guilders demand 42¼, cables 42¾. Lire demand 6.36, cables 6.35. Rubles demand 13½, cables 14 nominal. Mexican dollars 77½. Government bonds irregular, railroad bonds firm. Time loans strong at 6 per cent bid.

NEW YORK STOCKS

(Friday's Market)

	Open	High	Low	Close
Am Beet Sugar ...	70¾	70¾	69½	70¼
Am Can	46½	46¾	45½	46
Am Car & Fy	86¾	86¾	85½	85⅝
Am Loco	67	68	67	68
Am Smelters	92	94¾	91½	92⅞
Am Sugar	113¾	114⅜	113⅜	113¾
Am T & T	106	106	105⅜	105½
*Anaconda	73⅜	74¼	72½	73¾
Atchison	92½	94⅞	92½	94⅞
Baldwin Loco	75½	79¼	75¼	78½
B & O	56⅛	56½	55¾	55⅞
Beth Steel B	68¾	71	67⅝	70
Beth 8% pfd	103¾	103¾	103	103
B R T	44⅜	45	43½	43¾
Can Pacific	172½	172½	171	171⅞
Cent Leather	68¼	69	67¼	68
Ches & Ohio	59½	60	59⅛	60
Chi, M & St P....	52	52½	51	51½
Chi, R I & Pac ...	27⅜	28⅝	27	27⅝
C, R I & P 6%....	68¾	69	68⅝	68⅝
C, R I & P 7%....	81	81⅜	80½	81¼
Chino	41⅞	42¼	40⅝	42⅛
Corn Products	43⅞	44⅞	43½	44¼
Crucible Steel	53⅞	55½	53½	55⅝
Cuba Cane Su.....	30¼	32	30¼	32
Cuba C Su pfd....	79½	82	79½	82
Erie	16½	16¾	16	16⅝
Gen Electric	158½	158½	157	157
Gen Motors	124½	124½	121½	124½
Goodrich	59½	59⅞	58	58
Gt Nor pfd	92¾	93½	92¾	93½
Kennecott	37	38	37	37⅛
Inspiration	55½	58½	55½	57
Int M M pfd	117¾	117⅞	113¾	117¼
Max Motor	37¼	37¼	36¼	37
Mex Pet	159	192	158½	182
Midvale	45⅝	47	45⅝	47
Mo Pac cts	25⅝	26	25½	25½
N Y Central	76⅞	77¾	76¾	77¼
N Y, N H & H....	42¼	42⅝	41⅜	42⅛
Nor Pacific	91¾	92⅜	91¾	93
Penn	44½	45	44½	45¼
Pierce-Arrow	42¼	42⅞	42	42½
Ray Cons	24⅜	25	24⅜	24¾
Reading	91½	92⅝	91½	92⅝
Rep Iron & Stl....	85½	86⅝	84*	85⅜
So Pac	93	99⅜	93	98
So Railway	32½	32⅝	31⅝	32⅛
Studebaker	68¾	69⅝	66¾	67
Texas Co.	198	203	198	200
Union Pacific	135	136½	134⅞	136½
U S Rubber	68½	69¾	67½	68¾
U S Steel	109	113¾	109	113⅛
U S Steel pfd	110½	110½	110½	110½
Utah Copper	89	92⅜	89	92⅜
Western Union ...	92	92	91⅞	92
Westinghouse	45	45½	44¾	45⅛
Willys-Over	26⅛	26¼	25½	25⅝

Total sales 1,638,900 shares.

*Ex-dividend.

LIBERTY BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last sale
L L 3½s	99.92	99.98	99.80	99.90
L L 1st 4s.....	97.60	97.64	97.60	97.62
L L 2d 4s.....	97.00	97.20	97.00	97.16
Lib 1st 4¼s	97.96	97.96	97.70	97.70
Lib 2d 4¼s.....	97.00	97.26	97.00	97.20
Lib 3d 4¼s.....	97.10	97.28	97.10	97.26

FOREIGN BONDS

	Open	High	Low	Last sale
For Sec 5s	97¾	97¾	97¾	97¾
Anglo-French 5s....	95¼	95⅝	95⅛	95¼
City of Bordeaux 6s	99⅝	99⅞	99½	99½
City of Lyons 6s...	99½	99½	99½	99½
City of Marseilles 6s	99⅝	99⅝	99½	99½
City of Paris 6s ...	97¾	98	97¾	98
French Rep 5½s...102½		102¾	102½	102¾
Un King 5½s '19 nw	100⅛	100¼	100⅛	100⅛
Un King 5½s 1921 .	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛	97⅛

BOSTON STOCKS

Friday's Closing Prices

		Adv	Dec
Am Tel	105¼	¼	..
A A Chem com	*105⅝	..	..
Am Wool com	*51¼	1⅛	..
Am Zinc	15½	½	..
Am Zinc pfd	50	..	..
Arizona Com	†16⅛	⅝	..
A G & W I	*105	..	¾
Booth Fish	24½	..	..
Boston Elev	73¼	..	1¼
Boston & Me	34	..	..
Butte & Sup	*25	1½	..
Cal & Ariz	70	1	..
Cal & Hecla	460	..	..
Copper Range	49¼	1¼	..
Davis Daly	5½	⅜	..
East Butte	10⅝	⅜	..
Fairbanks	58¾	½	..
Granby	*81	..	..
Greene-Can	54b	..	..
T Creek com	55	½	..
Isle Royale	26¾	1¼	..
Lake	6½	⅛	..
Mass Elec pfd	13	..	1½
Mass Gas	86	1	..
May-Old Colony	3½	½	..
Miami	27¾b	..	..
Mohawk	56½	1½	..
N Y, N H & H	42	..	¼
North Butte	14¾	¾	..
Old Dominion	42¼	¾	..
Osceola	54	..	2
Pond Creek	17	½	..
Shannon	4	⅛	..
Swift & Co	116	..	¼
United Fruit	146	1	..
United Shoe	42⅛	1	..
U S Smelting	49	1	..
Utah Cons	10	¼	..

*New York quotation. †Ex-dividend.

NEW YORK CURB

(Friday's Market)

Stocks—	Bid	Asked
A B C Metal	51c	52c
Aetna Explos	8	8¼
Barnett O & G	¼	⅜
Big Ledge	⅛	⅞
Boston & Montana	43c	45c
Butte Detroit	3	5
Caledonia	52c	53c
Calumet & Jer	⅜	⅝
Canada Cop	1⅞	2
Cash Boy	3	4
Chev Motors	140	143
Cons Arizona	1⅝	1¾
Con Copper	5¾	5⅞
Cosden & Co ex div	7⅛	7¼
Curtiss	30½	31
Emerson	1¼	2
Federal Oil	2⅛	2¼
Glenrock	3⅜	3⅝
Goldfield Cons	20	22
Green Monster	⅝	⅞
Hecla Mining	5⅛	5¼
Houston Oil	80	83
Howe Sound	4	4¼
Island Oil	3⅜	3⅝
Jerome Verde	⅛	⅛
Jumbo	9	11
Kerr Lake	5⅞	6
Lake Torp Boat	2¾	3½
Magma Copper	30	33
Marsh	3	4
McKin Dar	40c	42c
Merritt	24⅜	24⅝
Midwest Oil	107	109
Midwest Refining	132½	133½
Okla P & R	8¼	8⅜
Okmulgee	2⅛	2¼
Pac Tungsten	⅝	1
Peerless	14	16
Russian 5½s	63	65
Russians 6½s	73	76
Sapulpa Ref	7½	7⅝
Sequoyah Oil	⅛	½
Sinclair Gulf	20¾	21
Standard Motor	8¾	9
Stanton	1⅜	1½
Submarine Boat	14½	15
Texana	⅜	½
United Motors	33½	33⅞
Unit Verde Ext.	36	38
U S Steam	5⅞	6
Victoria	2½	2¾
Wright Martin	5⅜	5⅝

GREATER STRENGTH OF ENGLISH BANKS

Sir Edward Holden Shows the Necessity for Larger Financial Institutions to Support Country's Industry and Commerce

LONDON, England—At a meeting of the London City and Midland Bank, Limited, held for the purpose of approving the agreement for the amalgamation of the London Joint Stock Bank, Limited, and the London City and Midland Bank, Limited, and to change the name of the company to London Joint City and Midland Bank, Limited, Sir Edward Holden, Bart., who presided, said in part:

We have called you together today for the purpose of submitting to you for your approval the scheme entered into by your directors for the amalgamation of the London Joint Stock Bank with the London City and Midland Bank. There has been a series of amalgamations during the last nine months between large banks, and the question is naturally asked: Why have the banks within such a short time effected such important amalgamations? As you are aware, the London City and Midland Bank have consistently pursued the policy of amalgamation since the year 1888, and for us it is only a continuation of our policy to seek to obtain a union with the London Joint Stock Bank. Five years ago an attempt was made to bring these two banks together, but it failed on the question of price. But, as regards the general questions, several important reasons may be advanced. In the first place, bankers are confronted with the problem of restoring the industries of the country after the war to the condition which they previously occupied. The concerns which have been converted from peace production into munition factories will have to be reconverted to their original condition. In the case of a number of those branches of industry which have continued in their pre-war occupation, such as those producing for home consumption and for export, the plant and machinery have been allowed to run down, and it will be necessary to renovate them and bring them up to date, and even to a better condition than before the war. Large sums of money will have to be found for the purchase of raw material, and large sums will also be required to improve the trade position generally. It is estimated that no less than £300,000,000 will be required for these purposes, and credit will in some way have to be created for that amount. How this credit can be created I will deal with later, but large and powerful banks are indispensable for the purpose.

The second reason why these amalgamations have taken place is that every effort should be made to retain London as the financial center of the world. One of our principal competitors in the future will be Germany, and just as the Germans made great preparations for the war by increasing their armies and supplying themselves with large amounts of gold and munitions of war, so they are at the present time making their preparations for after-war trade. These preparations take the form not only of a continuation of the Darlehnskassen, but also of enlarging and strengthening their joint-stock banks by amalgamations and by the opening of new branches. As a result of their amalgamations it is estimated that the Deutsche Bank at the present time has over £300,000,000 of deposits, the Disconto-Gesellschaft over £200,000,000, and the Dresdner over £170,000,000, in addition to which it must be remembered that each of these three banks is affiliated with a number of smaller banks, over which they exercise direct control, and also a number of banks with which they are indirectly connected. For example, the Deutsche Bank is at the head of, and directly controls, a banking group consisting of 25 banks with total deposits of about £450,000,000, while the group of the Disconto-Gesellschaft is made up of 14 banks with total deposits of over £300,000,000. The Dresdner Bank also has a number of affiliations. These are the three principal German banks with which we shall have to compete, and to do so successfully we must meet them on a fair equality of size. By the amalgamations which have taken place in this country our banks have grown at the present time, excluding affiliations, to a magnitude measured by £300,000,000 of deposits in the case of our own banks when this arrangement is completed, £243,000,000 for Lloyds Bank, £230,000,000 for the London County and Westminster and Parr's Bank, £212,000,000 for Barclays, and £176,000,000 for the National Provincial and Union Bank of England. It has, of course, been alleged that we entered into this war without having made sufficient preparation, but the bankers have been determined, notwithstanding strenuous opposition, that it should not be alleged against them that they have not made full preparations for meeting the international trade competition which will arise after the war, and that they have not done everything in their power to retain London as the financial center of the world.

Criticism has been directed against the way in which the joint-stock banks do their business through their system of branches, and it is further alleged that the industries do not get as much assistance as was given by the private banks in the old days. Criticism of this kind cannot be adequately met except by going somewhat in detail into the history of the development of the banking system of this country from the year 1800 to the present time. I shall endeavor to show, and I think the facts of history will support me, that, notwithstanding the great difficulties through which we have passed, the banks have been able to meet the industrial and commercial demands made upon them, and their ability to do so has been, in a great measure, owing to the system of amalgamation. I shall show, further, that every development of amalgamation has rendered the banks themselves more stable, and that our recent immunity from the distresses consequent on bank failures has been due to the strengthening of the banks by amalgamation. I begin at the year 1800, and I take the foreign trade of this country, which in that year amounted to about £68,000,000. The industry relative to that trade was financed principally by the private bankers. During the 20 years from 1800 to 1820 the foreign trade increased to £81,000,000, and was still financed by the private bankers. Without going into the details of the operations of these banks at that time, and their numerous failures, I will content myself with saying that the industry of the country was growing so rapidly that it demanded more banking accommodation than could be given by the private bankers, and in consequence an act was passed in 1826 which enabled joint-stock banks to be established in the provinces. The joint-stock banks, together with the private banks, financed our foreign trade, which by 1840 had risen to £184,000,000. Between 1826 and 1840 113 joint-stock banks were established. More new banks were established between 1840 and 1860. The existing banks were developing by the opening of branches and some few amalgamations took place. The industries were supported during this period (1840-60) to such an extent that our foreign trade was enabled to grow from £184,000,000 to £375,000,000.

It must be noted, however, that the banks were still so weak that in 1847 there was a financial crisis, the Bank Act was suspended, the industries of the country were disorganized, and numerous bank failures took place, including the Royal Bank of Liverpool, the Newcastle Union Bank, and banks in Manchester, Salisbury and other parts of the country. Ten years later, in 1857, there was another crisis. The Bank Act was again suspended, and a large number of banks failed, including the Borough Bank of Liverpool, the Western Bank of Scotland, the City of Glasgow Bank (which was reconstructed and finally failed in 1878), the Northumberland and Durham District Bank, and many other banks. The failures in these two years were caused by conditions brought on by the failure of the harvest, by speculations in railway securities and in wheat, and finally because some of the industries had demanded and had received greater accommodation from the banks than the banks were justified in giving, having regard to the amount of their deposits. Coming to the period from 1860 to 1880, our foreign trade increased from £375,000,000 to £697,000,000, and it is during this period that we see the real beginning of the amalgamation movement. Bankers were just learning how to take over the weak banks by way of amalgamation. The smaller banks, finding difficulty in gathering sufficient deposits, merged themselves with larger and stronger institutions, which by this time had established about 800 branches. During this period there were two more crises, one in 1866 and another in 1878, and a large number of bank failures again occurred. In 1866 the Bank Act was suspended for the third time, and the principal failures which occurred were Barneds Banking Company of Liverpool, Overend Gurney & Co. of London, the English Joint Stock Bank, the Imperial Mercantile Credit, the Consolidated Bank, the Birmingham Banking Company, and Agra and Masterman's Bank. In 1878 failures included the City of Glasgow Bank and the West of England and South Wales Bank.

Notwithstanding these banking vicissitudes, our foreign trade increased during the years 1880 to 1900 from £697,000,000 to £877,000,000, and it was during this period that, with the object of avoiding further failures, the system of amalgamation was widely extended. In these 20 years no less than 165 amalgamations took place, and failures among the smaller institutions were prevented. Nevertheless, a few small banks failed during this period. The Baring crisis occurred in 1890, but the situation was prevented from developing by the assistance given to that institution by the Bank of England and the joint-stock banks, which by this time had become stronger than they had been hitherto. The fact that the joint-stock banks had become sufficiently powerful, by reason of their amalgamations, to assist in the Baring crisis must be regarded as an advantage of the first importance to the industrial and mercantile community. Passing on from 1900 to 1913, our foreign trade increased during this period from £877,000,000 to £1,403,000,000. No bank failures of importance now occurred. Although the South African War, which broke out in 1899, caused serious depreciation in all gilt-edged securities, no evidence of weakness was shown except in the case of a number of the smaller banks, which found relief in amalgamation. The depreciation of securities has continued up to the present time, but the larger banks of today are in a much better position to make provision to meet the depreciation than were the smaller banks of the past. During the 13 years I am now reviewing, 70 amalgamations took place with the effect of making the surviving banks larger and more powerful. The banks continued to pursue the policy of opening new branches all over the country, thereby gathering new resources, and by the end of 1913 the branches of the joint-stock banks in England and Wales were more than 6000 in number, and all of them were assisting the commerce and industry of the country. But for the amalgamations the banks could not possibly have given adequate assistance to our enormously increased trade. No one examining the effect of these amalgamations can come to any other conclusion than that the banking system was strengthened by them, and was the more able to support the commerce and industry of the country.

I pause here for a moment to summarize the facts and figures which I have recited. The first 80 years of last century showed a development of our external trade from £68,000,000 to £697,000,000. During this period we had a very large number of bank failures with periodic financial crises which brought widespread ruin in their train. In the next 33 years our external trade grew from £697,000,000 to £1,403,000,000, a much larger addition to the volume of our trade than was made in the whole of the preceding 80 years. This increase was possible only because the banks were able to give the necessary financial facilities. It was during these 33 years that the system of bank amalgamation became fully established. In the first 20 of these 33 years there were still, it is true, some failures on the part of small banks, but these were not to be compared in number or importance with those which had taken place in the preceding 20-year periods. In the last 13 of the 33 years there were practically no bank failures at all. This record justifies me in saying that the system of bank amalgamation has proved of the greatest advantage to the whole of our industry and commerce. I now come to the present time, and I direct my view forward to the future. There has never been a parallel to the present position in the world. Speaking of the domestic side of the question, if this country is to restore and gradually improve her financial and industrial position, it can only be done by increasing her exports to a larger amount than they have ever been before. But just as we must put forward every exertion to bring this about, we must not be unmindful that other countries will endeavor to do the same. We shall live in a world of keen competition for export trade. We shall only be in a position to win in the struggle and to increase our trade if our banks are not less big and powerful than those of our trade rivals.

If we can import gold and use that gold as the basis on which credit can be created, our difficulties will not be so great, but, as most other countries will be in a position similar to ours, it follows that they may also require to use gold for the same purpose. At the present time America, Holland, Japan and Spain have really more gold than they require, and it is conceivable that some of their gold may gradually flow away to our country and to countries in a position like ours. In addition to the gold in foreign countries, which we might hope to draw upon, we have, of course, the gold coming from the South African mines, amounting last year to about 38,000,000, and the gold from other parts of the Empire amounting in 1917 to about 18,000,000. The total gold production of the world in 1917 amounted to 89,000,000, against 94,000,000 in 1916, nearly 97,000,000 in 1915, 92,500,000 in 1914, 94,500,000 in 1913, and 96,000,000 in 1912. There will undoubtedly be a great demand for gold after the war, and when the South African gold is again offered for sale in London we should at all costs retain it in this country and not allow other countries to take it from us as was done before the war. We repeat that if gold can be obtained matters may be arranged without much difficulty, but we must not overlook the fact that the output of gold is diminishing in consequence of the increased cost of production, and we may be called upon to adopt some measures to assist production and maintain the output at a high level. If gold cannot be obtained, the currency note, the Bank of England note, and the Bank of England balance will have to be used to take the place of gold, that is to say, large advances will have to be made by the banks, such advances will create credits, and the cash balances, which will have to be used as reserves for those credits, will not be gold, but will be the currency note, the Bank of England note, and the Bank of England balance.

Let us look at what is happening elsewhere. Other countries have created separate institutions which will be used to assist in meeting after-war difficulties by creating credit, such as the Darlehnskassen of Germany and the War Finance Corporation of the United States. The capital of the latter institution, amounting to £100,000,000, will be held by the government, and the reserve to commence with will be an amount corresponding to the paid-up capital, in addition to which they are proposing to create loans, and consequently credits, to the extent of £600,000,000. This institution has been created for the purpose of providing credit to assist in war finance, but if it should be necessary to extend its life for the purpose of assisting trade after the war, no doubt this will be done. In our country we shall be faced with the proposition of a government bank being established or of relying exclusively on the large joint stock banks to carry through after-war operations. It seems to me that, if the joint-stock bankers will take a broad view of this question by making liberal advances to those firms which are managed with ability and honesty, and which produce good balance-sheets, we might be able to carry our industries through the difficult times without the establishment of any government institution. But we must not overlook the fact that the balance-sheets of firms and companies and their profit and loss accounts will have to be carefully examined in the future, because there will be a great danger that a fall in the price of commodities may lead to the profit and loss accounts being in debit instead of in credit. In many of these cases excess profits duty will have been paid on profits that were really due to high prices, and proper consideration should be given to them if prices fall and profit and loss accounts begin to show debit.

At our annual meetings, before the outbreak of the war, we called attention from time to time to the financial preparations which Germany was making and to the manner in which she was accumulating gold. Now we call attention to the fact that the Germans are putting their banks together in order to enable them to begin a financial war when the actual fighting ceases. We bankers see what they are doing, and it has been a question, whether we should continue in the position which we held before the war or whether we likewise should begin to make preparations similar to the preparations which Germany has made. There is a difference of opinion among English bankers on the question of foreign banking. One class of bankers believes that the proper course is to open abroad branches of their own bank, in which case they will compete with the foreign banks in their own country. Another class believes that the better policy is to work from London in conjunction with the foreign banker, and not to go into direct competition with him. In the former case, i. e., opening branches abroad, it might mean that the deposits of our English depositors might be used to aid particular trades abroad which are in competition with our own people, and, further, it is particularly questionable whether it is advisable at the present moment to open foreign branches which may be called upon to assist in the reconstruction of the countries in which they are situated, at a time when we all know that all our resources will be required at home to reconstruct our own industries and manufactures. Which policy is the better for retaining London as the financial center? Let me explain again what we mean by London being the financial center of the world. Traders of different countries have gradually come to the conclusion that the trade of the world can be most economically financed by a kind of unwritten agreement that if they sell goods in any other country those goods should be paid for at one center, that is to say, as bills of exchange are drawn against goods all those bills of exchange should be made payable at that agreed center. Consequently, you have the sellers of the goods in different countries receiving payment at the central point, and the buyers of the goods making payment at that point. London has been chosen as the center, and the settlements are made, on the one hand, by the sellers drawing bills on London, and, on the other hand, by the buyers of goods buying bills on London. Consequently, wherever the sellers of goods abroad require to sell bills there are always, except in extreme cases, buyers for these bills to be found. I would like to say here that all the arrangements involved in these transactions are made by the foreign bankers and the bankers of London, and our fear is that we may make the foreign bankers unfriendly toward us by opening branches in their own countries in competition with them, and that we may drive their business to Germany or New York. If this should ultimately happen, the opening of branches abroad by English banks will have acted prejudicially against London retaining her position as the financial center.

We must remember that in retaining London as the financial center we must be prepared after the war to meet any extra demands for the purposes of trade which may be made on us by the foreign bankers, and that is one of the most important reasons for seeking to make our banks much larger than they were before the war. The feeling that it is necessary to increase the size of the banks is growing in all countries. Amalgamations, as I have said, are taking place in all parts of the world, notably in Germany, America, Sweden, Canada and Australia. The cry in all countries is, "Make the banks larger and stronger."

MEXICAN PETROLEUM IS MARKET FEATURE

There was a wild movement in Mexican Petroleum on the New York Stock Exchange yesterday. The stock soared skyward, reacting sharply at times, and the violent fluctuations unsettled the rest of the market for a time in the afternoon. The forenoon trading was more orderly, but prices were irregular. Gains of a point to 12 points were recorded by the peace stocks, while others sold off from 1 to 5 points.

Traders were at a loss to account for the unusual performance of Mexican Petroleum and the supposition was that it had been cornered. At one time it advanced to 192 and then broke to 175. It closed at 182, a net gain of 24½ points for the day.

The rest of the market moved up buoyantly, United States Steel closing with a net gain of 4¼, Southern Pacific 5⅜, Texas Company 2, Lackawanna Steel 2¾, General Motors 3¾, Cuba Cane Sugar 2⅝ and Utah Copper 4⅞.

American Agricultural Chemical and United Fruit were strong features of the Boston market.

CHICAGO BOARD

(Friday's Market)

Reported by C. F. & G. W. Eddy, Inc.

Corn—	Open	High	Low	Close
Dec.	1.16½	1.18¼	1.16	1.16⅝
Oct.	1.27b	...	...	1.27½b
Nov.	1.20½	1.22	1.20	1.21¼
Dec.	1.16½	1.18½	1.16	1.16⅝
Oats—				
Oct.	.67⅝	.68	.67⅝	.67½b
Nov.	.66⅛	.67	.66⅛	.66⅜
Dec.	.65⅛	.66⅜	.65⅛	.65⅜
Pork—				
Oct.	....	....	....	34.80
Nov.	....	....	....	35.00b
Lard—				
Oct.	25.47	25.50	25.20	25.20
Nov.	24.35	24.55	24.20	24.20
Jan.	....	....	....	23.25

DIVIDENDS

The Overland Oil & Gas Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend, of 2 per cent on the preferred stock, payable Nov. 1.

The Taylor & Wharton Iron & Steel Company has declared the regular quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent on the preferred stock, payable Nov. 1.

The Massachusetts Cotton Mills have declared a dividend of $2.50 a share, payable Nov. 9 on stock of record Oct. 19.

The directors of the Trenton Potteries Company have declared a dividend of 2 per cent on the non-cumulative preferred stock, payable Oct. 25 to stock of record Oct. 17.

The City Investing Company of New York has declared a dividend of 2 per cent on common stock, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct.. 24.

The directors of the Coniagas Mines, Ltd., have declared an interim dividend of 2½ per cent, both payable Nov. 1. The last previous disbursement was 2¼ per cent, paid Aug. 1, 1918.

The Pacific Development Corporation has declared its quarterly dividend of 1¾ per cent, payable Nov. 15 to stock of record Oct. 15.

The Duval Mills Corporation has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 5 per cent, payable Jan. 2, 1919, to stock of record Dec. 26.

The Arkwright Cotton Mills Corporation has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 10 per cent, payable Nov. 1 to stock of record Oct. 15.

The Corr Manufacturing Company has declared a regular quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on preferred stock and a dividend of 10 per cent on the common stock.

The Pacific Bank of New York has declared an extra dividend of 2 per cent in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 2 per cent, both payable Nov. 1 to stockholders of record Oct. 19.

The Bowery Bank of New York has declared an extra dividend of 3 per cent in addition to the regular quarterly dividend of 3 per cent, both payable Nov. 1 to stockholders of record Oct. 28.

COTTON MARKET

(Reported by Richardson, Hill & Co.)

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Cotton prices here Friday ranged:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Oct	31.80	31.90	31.66	31.88
Dec	30.65	30.99	30.57	30.88
Jan	30.20	30.47	30.05	30.36
March	29.83	30.24	29.83	30.16
May	29.71	30.10	29.69	30.02
Spots	32.85,	up 30	points	

(Special to The Christian Science Monitor from the New Orleans Cotton Exchange via Richardson, Hill & Co.'s private wire.)

NEW ORLEANS, La.—Cotton prices here Friday ranged:

	Open	High	Low	Last
Oct	30.25	30.35	30.06	30.25
Dec	29.60	29.80	29.55	29.74
Jan	29.25	29.52	29.25	29.42
March	29.18	29.41	29.16	29.43

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS

PHILADELPHIA, Pa.—Quotations of some of the leading issues on the stock exchange here Friday were: Cramp Shp, 78; Elec. Stor. Bat., 55; General Asphalt, com., 36½; Lehigh Nav., 69½; Lake Superior, 17⅜; Phila. Co., 32½; Phila. Co., preferred, 36; Phila. Elec., 24¾; Phila. Rapid Transit, 27; Phila. Tract., 68½; Union Tract., 38; United Gas. Imp., 68.

BANK CLEARINGS INCREASE

NEW YORK, N. Y.—R. G. Dun's weekly compilation of bank clearings shows an aggregate of $5,547,797,474, a decrease of 4 per cent over last year. Outside of New York City it shows an increase of 13.6 per cent over a year ago.

Lumber
All Kinds—
one quality
Produced and distributed by
C. A. Goodyear Lumber Co.
1707 McCORMICK BLDG.
CHICAGO, U. S. A.

Gasoline Engines.
Drag Saws, Circular Saws, Grinding Mills, etc.
Send for descriptive Catalog
LUNT-MOSS CO.
BOSTON, MASS.

Ward's "A Line a Day" Books
(A five-year comparative diary)
Four lines for each day's record. Can be started at any time; good for five years thereafter. Handsome leather and cloth bindings—61 styles
Prices 75c to $6.00
An ideal Holiday Gift; useful for 5 years and invaluable for reference.
Ward's Stationer Est. 1868
Send for descriptive circular.
57-61 FRANKLIN ST. BOSTON, MASS.

LIQUOR DEALERS' ACTION CRITICIZED

Boston Health Commissioner Takes Exceptions to Efforts to Make It Appear He Indorses Whisky as Preventive

Specially for The Christian Science Monitor

BOSTON, Mass.—What is regarded by many persons opposed to the use of alcoholic liquors as an attempt on the part of the Boston Liquor Dealers Association to use the Health Department of Boston in support of a widespread campaign to induce physicians to prescribe intoxicating liquors in the treatment of influenza, has led to criticism of the health commissioner, Dr. William C. Woodward. Dr. Woodward, however, has promptly repudiated the apparent attempt to use his name in the exploitation of alcoholic beverages.

Dr. Woodward was waited upon a few days ago by officers of the Boston Liquor Dealers Association, who offered him free any amount of liquor that might be needed for the prevention and cure of influenza among persons in such financial circumstances as to be unable to provide themselves with such stimulants. He told these officers, however, that in his judgment the use of alcoholic liquors for the prevention of influenza was distinctly contrary to the best medical opinion of today, and that he as health commissioner, was not so situated as to use such liquors in connection with the treatment of cases, even if he thought such use proper, and that it was not within his province to suggest to the physicians of the city as to what remedies they should use in the treatment of individual patients.

Notwithstanding his refusal to help any effort to stimulate the liquor business, the officers of the Boston Liquor Dealers Association addressed letters to the physicians of the city with the following statement, to part of which Dr. Woodward takes exception: "This letter is sent after a talk with Dr. Woodward, who suggested that any offer of this action should be made direct rather than through the health commissioner's office."

The letter follows:

"Exception has been taken to the letter that you sent to the physicians of this city, under date of Oct. 1, 1918, offering to supply their patients, through them, with such whisky and other alcoholic stimulants for medicinal purposes to combat the influenza, as the physicians might deem necessary, and as the patients might find difficulty in purchasing because of their straitened financial circumstances. The particular part of the letter to which exception has been taken is the last paragraph, as follows:

"'This letter is sent after a talk with Dr. Woodward, who suggested that any offer of this action should be made direct rather than through the health commissioner's office.'

"The phraseology of this letter is unfortunate, inasmuch as the use of the words 'rather than' seems to imply that I had contemplated making officially for you the offer embodied in your letter. This, of course, was not the case.

"You doubtless recall that you came to me, on behalf of the Boston Liquor Dealers Association, and offered to furnish through my office to any person who might be in need of whisky or other alcoholic stimulant for the prevention or cure of influenza, and who might be financially unable to obtain it, such supplies of whisky or other alcoholic stimulant as might be necessary.

"I told you then that in my judgment the best medical opinion was to the effect that alcoholic stimulants had no preventive action in relation to influenza, that I wholly accepted that opinion, and that I had no use for any alcoholic stimulant for any person for the prevention of influenza.

"I told you further, as you doubtless recall, that I as health commissioner could not presume to advise the physicians of Boston as to whether they should or should not use alcoholic stimulants for the treatment of influenza, but that each physician must determine in each case that came under his care whether he would or would not use alcohol, etc. I told you further that the Health Department had no persons under its care who were being treated for influenza. These circumstances, I explained, rendered it impossible for the Health Department to make use of any whisky or other alcoholic stimulant for the treatment of any person suffering from influenza.

"You thereupon inquired as to how you could get into touch with physicians who were treating patients suffering from influenza, and I told you that it seemed to me the only way in which you could do so was by presenting the matter to them directly, yourself.

"The foregoing statement embodies all of the material facts of the case. In view of the criticism that your letter has evoked, I am sending a copy of this letter to the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal, as the agency through which I may be able to make my position clear to the medical profession of the city, and to the Anti-Saloon League, through which the prohibition element of the city may be correctly and definitely informed."

HIGH WAR VALUE PUT UPON AEROPLANES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Lord Sydenham, British authority on fortifications, in a message received on Friday by Major-General Kenley, director of Military Aeronautics, says: "Impress upon your people that 10,000 aeroplanes at this juncture are worth more than 500,000 troops on the ground, and will not require nearly so much transport. We can bring Germany to terms by air force, that is certain."

GENERAL CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS

REAL ESTATE

For Sale

House and 10,000 and 17,080 Feet of Land

LOCATED ON
ENGLEWOOD AVE., STRATHMORE and ORKNEY ROADS
ONE BLOCK FROM BEACON STREET
Beacon St. and Brookline Village electric cars
ELEVEN ROOMS, HALLS, THREE BATHS
ELECTRIC AND GAS LIGHTING
CAN BE SEEN BY APPOINTMENT
THROUGH YOUR REAL ESTATE
BROKER or
CHARLES CLEMENTS
248 Boylston St., Boston, Mass.

GENTLEMAN'S ESTATE

8 acres, all tillage; 1 mi. from village and railroad station, overlooking beautiful lake, 10 miles from Boston; 20 fruit trees, lots of small fruits; buildings in very pink of condition; 10 room house, bath, open plumbing, all hardwood floor, electric lights, set tubs, hot water heat, broad verandas; good stable, poultry houses for 100 hens; owner very desirous to sell and has reduced price to $9000. Shown by HERBERT R. WILSON, 487 Main St., Wakefield, Mass. GEO. W. HALL, 60 State St.

PERSONALLY EXAMINED

And a dandy, 150 acres, 45 acres in one field, no rocks, all can be ploughed with tractor, 15 acres in another field, balance woodland and pasture; estimated 400 cords of wood and $2400 worth of lumber ready to cut; will carry 25 head of stock; 9 room house; barn 40x84, silo, blacksmith shop and poultry house; all farm tools and machinery included for $6500. Shown by CLARENCE E. SMITH, Biddeford, Maine. Telephone Goodwins Mills 6-2. GEO. W. HALL, 60 State St.

BROOKLINE

Personal interviews or correspondence invited regarding the sale, rental, or exchange of property in and around Brookline. Private homes, estates, apartments, or investment properties.

HENRY W. SAVAGE, Inc
Established 1840.
1331 BEACON STREET, BROOKLINE

Beautiful Home in Minneapolis

Located in one of the very choicest residence districts. Faces large quiet park with fine views. First floor in commodious and homelike, harmonious and thoroughly delightful. Amusement room in basement.

Seven family sleeping rooms, ample baths. Two maid's rooms, man's apartments over garage. Thoroughly equipped with best of heating plants, vacuum outfit, etc.

WM. Y. CHUTE
738 McKnight Bldg., MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

NEW COLONIAL STUCCO HOUSE,

large front and rear porch, living room 25x16; open fireplace, panel beam ceiling in dining room, parquet flooring; front and rear stairway to four large sleeping rooms and bath; steam heat, all improvements; decorated, screened and shaded; attic; plot 60x120; restricted location; garden, shrubs and shade; half hour West Shore Railroad, N. J., 5 minutes station; price $7000; worth $8500; must be seen to be appreciated. OWNER, Room 12, 45 E. 42d St., New York.

FOR SALE—In Sunny California.

A beautiful country home in San Marino between Los Angeles and Pasadena. Modern ten room house, English architecture, open fireplaces, billiard room, 1¼ acres of beautiful grounds, shrubbery, 60 bearing fruit and nut trees; near graded and high schools and two car lines. For sale by owner at $17,500. Bank appraisement $20,000. Address Box 181, R. R. 2, Porterville, California.

WINCHESTER

West side, attractively located, well built house, 9 rooms and bath, hardwood floors on the lower floor, open fireplaces, modern plumbing, plate glass windows; one of those real homey houses, on a corner, 8 minutes walk from the depot; owing to change in condition, the price is reduced to $8500, and is a real bargain. EDWARD T. HARRINGTON CO., 10 State St.

FOR RENT or Sale—Modern 20-room apartment, sleeping porches and dining-room, capacity to seat 75 to 100 people; will rent or sell separately or together; conveniently located for transient business; both depts. now filled and enjoying patronage from among best people; splendid opportunity; small investment neces. Write L. A. O'DONNELL, The Plaza, Texarkana, Tex.

Washington, D. C., Real Estate

FOR SALE—A well built, partly furnished private residence in best northwest section of the city; 12 rooms, 3 baths, modern improvements; price reasonable. Address agents, CAYWOOD & GARRETT, 1231 New York Ave., N. W., Washington, D. C.

RAISE SHEEP—NEGLECTED FARM—200 acres, formerly kept 50 cattle, raised 1200 bushels potatoes and made half ton sugar; 200 maples, 500 cords wood. Brick house would now cost $3000. Price $1500, part cash. See page 20. Fall Catalog postpaid describing 275 others. CHAPIN FARM AGENCY, 294 Washington St., Boston.

FOR SALE—Riverside

Six lots, 50x150 in the Linwood tract; all improvements; price, 3 at $450 each, 3 at $500 each. For information address EDW. HOYKENDORF, 1813 Middleton Place, Los Angeles, California.

Santa Barbara, California

Let us rent you a "home away from home" for the season in beautiful Southern California. MRS. LEILA W. WILSON, with R. G. Fernald & Co., 813 State St.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE, San Diego, Cal.—$20,000 11-room house; modern; in desirable residence section, corner lot 150x100; will sell part or all; exchange for hotel or good income property. Write MRS. R. A. ZIEMER, 2468 1st St., San Diego, Cal.

FOR SALE—Los Angeles, California, fine lot 50x145, high ground, splendid view, out "Hollywood way" but close to business district. Price reasonable. Cash or terms. Address OWNER, 1115 Story Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.

FOR SALE—RIVERSIDE, CALIFORNIA

Modern 6-room bungalow, with concrete basement, and garage; lot 60x150; price $2500; terms. Address EDWARD HOYKENDORF, 1813 Middleton Place, Los Angeles, California.

PALM BEACH, FLORIDA

Thoroughly up-to-date home; lady will rent whole or part of house; garage; reasonable terms. For particulars write MRS. G. E. STROUT, 30 Dexter St., Waltham, Mass.

TO SUBLET—Five months lease on medium size modern house; forty minutes from New York; $40.00 per month. Five tons coal in cellar for sale to lessee. R. T. PEABODY, 575 Bloomfield Ave., Nutley, N. J.

ROOMS AND BOARD AND ROOMS

BUSINESS WOMAN, with son in service, would rent large, sunny room in heated apartment in Brookline; two closets; chance to arrange for laundry. Addr. B 84, Monitor, Boston.

ASHMONT DORCHESTER—Large front alcove room; electric lights; sun all day; steam heated; running water; near cars; refs. ex. Terms reasonable. Tel. Milton 2285-W.

A HOME FOR A WEEK or all the time; near beach, railroad and electrics; 17 miles from Boston. Address B 76, Monitor Office, Boston.

ALLSTON—Desirable neighborhood, 2 attractive, unfur. rooms, in private family; business women only. Ad. W 25 or phone Brighton 2313-W

BEACON ST., Nr. Coolidge Corner—Sunny, well furnished room, strictly modern apartment, small priv. family.; $5. Tel. Brookline 4711 R.

BROOKLINE—Two pleasant rooms to rent, singly or en suite; business women only; kitchen privileges; tel. W 46, Monitor Office, Boston.

HUNTINGTON AVE., 142, The Lyford—Pleasant homelike rooms to rent by day or week; modern conveniences. Tel. B. B. 5190C.

THE GARDNER HOUSE, 19 Garrison St., Boston—Nicely furnished rooms, all modern conveniences; board near; trans. or permanent guests.

WAUMBECK ST., 13, Roxbury—Board and rooms in a private family; detached house; c. h. w.; every convenience. Tel. 4744-R.

BUSINESS woman has attractive apartment; will let one room; business people pref.; home privileges; elev. serv. Tel. Back Bay 1395-W.

DURHAM ST., 8—A square, sunny, warm room in private family. Business woman preferred. Tel. B. B. 8267.

HUNTINGTON AVE., 208, Suite 3—Warm, sunny rooms to rent in private family; hot water; telephone.

BOYLSTON ST., near Fenway—Warm, clean room to let, private family. Phone Back Bay 5014 J.

CANAL ZONE PROHIBITORY ORDER

By special correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ANCON, C. Z. — What is known as Order No. 30 issued by the Commanding General of the Canal Zone, which prohibited the bringing of intoxicating drinks into the Canal Zone, has been strengthened by the issuing of a supplementary order which prohibits the bringing of denatured alcohol into the Zone.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED
WOMEN and GIRLS

EXPERIENCED OR INEXPERIENCED
TO MAKE RUBBER SHOES
VERY STEADY, ESSENTIAL WORK

Fine home for women employees 2 minutes from Factory at THE ALDINE, Main Street, Melrose.

Home Cooking
Pleasant Rooms
Steam Heat

Electric Lights
Laundry Privileges
Room and Board Very Reasonable

APPLY AT OFFICE OF

Boston Rubber Shoe Company

Factory 2 - - - - - - Melrose
Massachusetts

WANTED—An experienced second maid, refined and capable, for Christian home; pleasant location near Boston; small family; good wages. Phone Newton South 780-M before 11 A. M., or write A 77, Monitor Office, Boston.

WANTED—Refined lady to take care of boy and girl, who is willing to make herself useful in the home. Write full particulars and state salary. T 42, Monitor Office, 21 E. 40th St., N. Y. City.

WANTED—Governess and mother's helper for small boy. Must speak French. Will pay $45. Live in New Rochelle on waterfront. W 42, Monitor Office, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

WANTED—Maid for general housework in small family. Address P 44, Monitor Office, Boston, or telephone Brookline 2479 W.

WANTED—Two confectionery salesladies in a select candy store. Apply to 9 West St., Boston. PAGE & SHAW, Inc.

HELP WANTED

LAUNDRY HELP WANTED on Pacific Coast.

Permanent positions in various departments for men and women, men must be over draft age. Fine working conditions and good pay. Write or phone WEST SEATTLE LAUNDRY, 50 Alki Ave., West Seattle. Phone West 258.

HELP WANTED—MALE

Mechanical Draftsmen

We want immediately several mechanical draftsmen capable of laying out piping. Job out of Chicago. We pay transportation to and from job. Govt. work. Apply to nearest of following: C. W. HUNTER, 204 E. Jefferson St., Syracuse, N. Y., or A. M. COOK, 919 1st Nat. Bank Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE

WANTED Executive Position

Am now president and general manager of a New York corporation doing non-essential business; a college graduate, and for over 15 years have been in close business relationship with big men; open for a responsible position either here or abroad, and shall not be adverse to hardship or hard work, provided it is of real interest and of genuine value to our country. Address T 46, Monitor Office, Boston.

EXECUTIVE POSITION WANTED

as general manager of an industrial or manufacturing enterprise by a man of valuable business education and experience who is thoroughly familiar with the handling in all its phases from the costs of production to the marketing of the product and who has always been identified with big men in big enterprises. Accustomed to meeting men of affairs and handling situations tactfully as well as from the standpoint of justice and right. Highest references. Bonds furnished. Address P., 1100 1st Nat. Bank Bldg., San Francisco, Cal.

POSITION WANTED

Young college graduate; draft exempt; employed days on essential work; desires responsible position in Boston evenings; office, theater, automobile or private work desired. Address W 24, Monitor Office, Boston.

A GENTLEMAN of wide experience in office management, finance, selling and general corporation work desires permanent business connection; location not important. References. S. A., 1115 Story Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.

STT. WANTED—As general office man or salesman; married; draft exempt; 10 years' general office exp.; also selling exp; A1 references. Address W 29, Monitor, Gas Bldg., Chicago.

MFRS. REPRESENTATIVES

Company of Interior Decorators, House Furnishers, with well located office in Boston would like to represent manufacturing of some selling line. Address Z 37, Monitor Office, Boston.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

COMPTOMETER operator, exp. in all operations of machine desires pos. H. S. and 1 yr. University education. L 21, Monitor, Gas Bldg., Chicago.

REFINED Protestant desires position as capable and useful companion or housekeeper. Tel. Brookline 1905, or write B 68, Monitor, Boston.

LADY, well qualified, desires position as compan., chaperon or mother's helper; good tra'l'r, capable. Ad. N 21, Monitor, Gas Bldg., Chicago.

POSITION as secretary, stenographer or companion by young lady with business education and experience. 223 Sargeant St., Holyoke, Mass.

A FRENCH LADY desires position to take care of small children or infant. Address J. G., 1100 First Natl. Bank Bldg., San Francisco.

GENTLEWOMAN desires pos. as companion, chaperon, or the care and management of a home. Address B 73, Monitor Office, Boston.

WOMAN with experience desires position as companion or attendant to lady. MISS A. M. FENIMORE, 32A Briggs St., Salem, Mass.

COLLEGE graduate, 6 years' exp. as mgr. and exec. officer of corp., open for respon. position. R 33, Monitor, Gas Bldg., Chicago.

REFINED woman capable as companion; also sewing; a good home most desired. K 42, Monitor, 21 E. 40th St., New York City.

APARTMENTS AND HOUSES TO LET

BROOKLINE—FOR RENT

for six months or year. Bright attractive house, eight rooms, two baths; high land, garden, near railroad, trolleys and park. Address A 61, Monitor Office, Boston.

APARTMENTS WANTED

BACK BAY OR BROOKLINE—Wanted, by cultured lady, exceptionally well furnished room in private family, with all home privileges, or furnished suite, 3 or 4 rooms, in modern building. A 76, Monitor Office, Boston.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SERVICES

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, The Mother Church, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Sts., Boston, Mass. Sunday services at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Subject for The Mother Church and all its branch organizations: "Doctrine of Atonement." Sunday school in The Mother Church at 10:45. Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30.

HELP WANTED—FEMALE

WANTED—the services of a competent woman to share with me the responsibility of my household and care of two children, girl 4 yrs., boy 5 mos. One willing to do as she would do in her own home. Good wages, congenial surroundings, in attractive, centrally heated home. MRS. B. S. GRUENBERG, 6379 Woodbine Avenue, Overbrook, Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—Good maid for general housework in small family; good home and good pay for the right kind of girl. Address MRS. J. M. LINSCOTT, 44 Arlington Road, Wellesley Hills. Telephone Wellesley 24.

WANTED—General maid or working housekeeper in modern home in country, two adults. MRS. A. P. DRAPER, Dover St., Westwood, Mass. Phone Dedham 104 W.

VICTORY SEALS for letters here and "over there." Ladies wanted to sell; large profits; investigate today; samples 10c. L. S. RILEY, 78 Portland St., Boston.

WANTED—Thoroughly efficient, reliable nurse maid to take entire charge of infant; must have highest references. F. F. R., 1107 Story Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.

WANTED—A working housekeeper, or general maid for two adults, sometimes three, or four, in family. Tel. Arlington 420, or write P. O. Box 104, Arlington, Mass.

WAITRESS WANTED
Apply PILGRIM LUNCH, 33 West St., Boston

MISCELLANEOUS

Use BURRILL'S TOOTH PASTE SPARINGLY

The concentrated strength of Burrill's Tooth Paste enables you to get satisfying results with the least amount of paste and brushing. Polishes and cleanses the teeth. None but the best materials used. Endorsed by Dentists.

Burrill's Tooth Powder

has all the efficient qualities of Burrill's Tooth Paste. Pleasing, delicate flavor.

For Sale Everywhere 25 Cents

N. E. LABORATORY COMPANY
LYNN, MASS.

Our Forty Roofing Experts

are prepared to furnish or repair promptly

Copper Roofs

or roofs of slate, gravel or Any Fireproof Material

For ideas and estimates phone our Roofing Department, Haymarket 2152.

E. B. BADGER & SONS CO.
63-75 Pitts St., Boston, Mass.

Moseley No. 4 Precision Tool Room Lathes

are used where fine tools and close experimental work are needed.

THE MOSELEY LATHE CO.,
Elgin, Ill.

Established 1836 Incorporated 1894
Telephone Beach 182

JOHN FARQUHAR'S SONS

Roofers and Metal Workers
Slate, Gravel and Metal Roofing
Gutters, Conductors and Skylights
Special attention given to repairs of all kinds of roofing.
Office, 20 East St., Boston, Mass.

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Photograph studio and store handling kodak supplies, finishing, framing, stationery and toys. Invoice between $3000 and $4000. MRS. BURTON FRASHER, LaVerne, California.

ALMOST new, 88-note mahogany auto-piano, conservatory model; this player-piano has the famous De Luxe action with latest improvements; owner leaving city. B 36, Monitor, Boston.

FOR SALE—Ohio electric car, needing a new battery, otherwise in first class condition; price very low. May be seen at Bradbury Garage, 56 Winchester St. Brookline.

MODERN, best quality caracul coat, good condition, 36 or 38 bust, 50 inches; also plush evening coat, fur collar and cuffs. Phone a. m., Back Bay 6738-W.

FOR SALE

The business of a good 30-room hotel. Address all inquiries to JOHN F. PIPPERT, Rock Falls, Ill.

BOSTON, MASS.

ST. JAMES HAT SHOP
237 Huntington Avenue
Hats for Early Fall
Velvet, Beaver, Velour
Fashionable and Serviceable

MAXWELL'S
$5 Hat Shop
Second Floor 59 Temple Place

MISS B. W. LOGAN
SPENCER CORSETS
A special design for each customer
462 Boylston Street, Room 210, Boston

MRS. J. B. MORRILL
CORSET MAKER
FIGURE MOULDING
29 Temple Place, Boston, Mass.

WILLIAM R. HAND, 44 La Grange St., Boston
Soft, stiff, silk and opera hats cleaned and repaired. Straw and Panama hats bleached and retrimmed. Bands and bindings all widths and shapes put on while you wait.

COWEN'S WOMEN'S SHOP, 156 Mass. Ave., Boston—Waists, Kayser silk underwear, hosiery, gloves, kimonos, purses and ivy corsets.

FRENCH CLEANSERS
A. R. Dalos Inc.
LE NETTOYEUR GENTIL
Cleaning and Dyeing
FACTORY PRICES
70 Ceylon Street, Roxbury, Mass.
Phone Roxbury 980

CARPET CLEANING
Naphtha Cleansing, Vacuum Cleaning
ADAMS & SWETT CLEANSING CO.
130 Kemble Street, Roxbury, Mass.
Tel. Rox. 1071

LEWANDOS
CLEANERS—DYERS—LAUNDERERS
17 Temple Place 284 Boylston Street
79 Summer St., opposite Otis St.
248 Huntington Avenue Phone B. B. 3900
29 State St., near Devonshire St.

Coolidge Corner Garage
39 Marion St. Tel. Brookline 1384, 22822
HENRY C. BELL, New Prop.,
wants this garage to be known as "Not the lowest for rates," but "The best for Service." I solicit the care of your cars or your renting for touring or shopping; best of cars; experienced drivers.

DETROIT ELECTRICS
All makes Electric Automobiles and Storage batteries repaired by experts.
E. Y. STIMPSON
530 Commonwealth Ave., Boston. B. B. 8823.

Rubber Stamps and Stencils
DIMOND-UNION STAMP WORKS
175 Washington St., Boston Tel. Main 7138
Send for catalog.

WILD & STEVENS, INC.
PRINTERS' ROLLERS
5 Purchase Street, Boston, Mass.

For the Counting Room
BOSTON AUTOMATIC PAPER FASTENER
Cheaper than Clips. Get samples of work.
AMERICAN TYPE FOUNDERS CO., Boston.

FRANKLIN ENGRAVING CO.
Designers, Retouchers, Photo and Wood Engravers
11 Harcourt St., Boston, Mass.
Tel. Back Bay 2200 Estab. 1890

Tileston & Hollingsworth Company
PAPER MANUFACTURERS
49 Federal Street, Boston, Mass.
Tel. Main 5170

BOOKS, Old and New
Subscriptions Taken to All
Leading Foreign Periodicals
We purchase complete libraries of any size, for cash, from any part of the world. Correspondence solicited.
SMITH & McCANCE
BOOKSELLERS AND IMPORTERS
2 Park Street, Boston
Phone your orders. Haymarket 413.

BIBLES
Largest assortment, lowest prices; various versions, languages and bindings. Send for Catalogue S.
MASSACHUSETTS BIBLE SOCIETY
41 Bromfield St., Boston
Mail Address 12 Bosworth St.

BOOKBINDING
MAIL ORDERS SOLICITED
WM. S. LOCKE
28 DOCK SQUARE, BOSTON, MASS.

DUDLEY & HODGE
BOOK BINDERS
Edition and Miscellaneous
290 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.
Tel. Main 2907

Public Records Information
PUBLIC RECORDS examined and REPORTS furnished interested persons concerning corporations, firms, estates, investments, inventions, holdings of real and personal property, etc. TERMS REASONABLE.
"PUBLIC RECORD BUREAU"
Henry L. Milo, Manager
217 Old South Bldg., BOSTON, MASS.

MISS E. NURENBERG
DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY
Cash Paid for Old Gold and Precious Stones
Repairing—Remounting
125 Tremont St., opp. Park St. Church, Boston

WILLIAM E. TAYLOR
Jewelry and Silverware Repaired
Emblem Jewelry—Appraising
5 Bromfield Street, BOSTON

Letters Multigraphed
Filled in—Signed—Mailed
F. S. ROOT CO.
BUSINESS PUBLICITY SERVICE
6 BEACON ST., BOSTON

FURNITURE
Macey Bookcases and Library Furniture
MACEY-STETSON-MORRIS CO.
7 Arch Street, Boston

FLORIST. Moderate Prices
COMLEY, 6 PARK STREET
Tels. Haymarket 84 and 96. Lexington 598-J

FLOWERS for all occasions
MRS. MERRILL
1314 Beacon Street, BROOKLINE

BROOKLINE, MASS.

LEWANDOS
Cleaners—Dyers—Launderers
1310 Beacon Street Phone Brookline 5080

WASHINGTON, D. C.

WANTED—Furnished or unfurnished apt. or small house with mod. improvements. Near cars. C. W. ALGER, 800 McGill Bldg., Washington.

ELMIRA, N. Y.

JOHN BALLY & SON. Established 1885. Diamonds, Jewelry, Watches, High Grade Sterling Ware.

CHICAGO, ILL.

STORE FOR SALE
ROGERS PARK—Live business, well stocked; candy, ice cream and sodas, stationery, etc. Well established. Next to large moving picture theater; good reason for selling. For particulars address D. G. McHENRY, 6748 Sheridan Rd., Chicago. Tel. Rogers Park 1784.

C. H. HANSON & SON
5959 CHICAGO AVENUE TEL. AUS. 476
Sells REAL ESTATE, makes and sells FIRST MORTGAGE LOANS, places INSURANCE, does RENTING and NOTARY PUBLIC work. TRY US.

GROCERIES AND MEATS
Suehlsen's Market House
3711 N. HALSTED. Tel. L. V. 1095 CHICAGO.

KRUEGER TAILOR AND CLEANER
6248 Ellis Ave.
Phone Hyde Park 7197

DRESSMAKING—SUITS AND GOWNS
SCHROEDER
523 Diversey Parkway Tel. Lin. 5584

1002 Framhein SHOES E. 63d St.

OTTO F. HAHN
Painting, Decorating and Paperhanging
Paints, Glass and Wall Paper
1230 Clybourn Avenue, CHICAGO
Telephone Diversey 4234

Cleaning and Dyeing
DAVID WEBER
THE MAN WHO KNOWS
Phone Douglas 524

VACANT IN NORTH EVANSTON—Suitable for residences or high grade apartments. Near lake and N. W. Elevated; 60 ft. lots, $40 to $50 ft. Terms arranged.
W. S. HENNESSEY & CO.,
1115 Argyle St., at L Sta. Edgewater 1068.

PRACTITIONER'S OFFICE, attractively furnished; for rent part time; also evenings. R 610, 81 E. Madison St. Tel. Cent. 6489, Oak 2062.

WOMAN attendant requires room where attention will be given tel. messages. North Side preferred. A 21, Monitor, Gas Bldg., Chicago.

WINTHROP AVE., 4921, 3rd Apt.—Large clean sunny room, private family; one block Argyle Exp. One or two emp. Tel Edge. 9253.

WANTED—November 1st, room in quiet, refined, private family; near 47th I. C. Sta. Addr. S 44, Monitor, Gas Bldg., Chicago.

NICELY furnished room, on Sheridan Road; private family; modern conveniences; business woman preferred. Tel. Edgewater 718.

MARGATE TERRACE.—For rent, 1 or 2 rooms with bath. Small private family. Argyle Exp. Sta. Tel. Edgewater 4596.

OAK PARK, ILL.

FOR RENT—Large, light, heated room, running water; conv. to Chicago and Oak Park L. Northwestern trains, and surf. lines. 313 Marion St., 2nd apt., Oak Park, Ill. Tel. Oak Park 2777.

FARROCKAWAY, N.Y.

THE STORE THAT GIVES TRUE VALUES
NEBENZAHL'S
DRY GOODS
FAR ROCKAWAY Agent for QUEEN QUALITY SHOES

Millinery Importer
HARRIET
1926 Mott Avenue. Tel. Far Rock. 2457

Mulry Hardware Company
M GODSCHALK, Manager
Hardware Housefurnishings Paints
RIGHT Goods—RIGHT Prices—RIGHT Service
CONVINCE YOURSELF
CENTRAL AVE Tel. Far Rockaway 414-415

Kramer
INTERIOR DECORATING of the better sort
Household Dry Goods Moderately Priced
Central Ave., Far Rockaway Tel. 117

THOMAS P. ROGAN
DECORATING AND PAINTING
370 Central Avenue Tel. 1268 Far Rock.

JOHN P. POLEY
DECORATING AND PAINTING
Central Avenue. Telephone 584 Far Rockaway.

D. NACHT
UPHOLSTERER AND DECORATOR
Central Ave. Phone: Far Rockaway 3054

20th Century Grocer
HARRY PFEFFER
GROCERIES—DELICATESSEN
FRUITS AND VEGETABLES
Central Avenue Tel. Far Rock. 1300-1301

H. Rokohm
FRENCH ICE CREAM
Maillard's Chocolates
291 Central Avenue
Tel. 25 Far R'away

Beermann's Market, Inc.
High Grade Meats, Poultry and Provisions
Central Ave. Phone Far Rockaway 328.

FULTON FISH MARKET
H. PASCAL, Proprietor
38 White Street Tel. Far Rock. 3193

BANK of LONG ISLAND
Resources $15,000,000
Accounts Solicited

FRANK C. WEBSTER
FINE STATIONERY AND OFFICE SUPPLIES
Eastman Films
Opposite Columbia Theater. Tel. Far Rock. 918

FOR FRESH FLOWERS
BERGMAN
Central Avenue. Tel. Far Rock. 643.

SYLVAIN BLUM
Repairing and Pressing, Cleanser and Dyer
261 Central Ave. Tel. 833 Far Rock.

MAX BORCHARDT
Carpenter and Builder
John Street Tel. Far Rockaway 925

GREENBERG Successor to RAPHAEL
Repairing and pressing. Cleanser and Dyer.
1940 Cornaga Ave. Phone: Far Rock. 737

Far Rockaway Journal
JOB PRINTING

ICE
JAMES L. ABRAMS
333 Central Ave. Tel. 291-J Far Rockaway

A. H. BROWER
THE SHOE STORE OF THE ROCKAWAYS
254 Central Ave. Tel. 845 Far Rock.

JUNGMAN SIGNS
Far Rockaway. Tel. 291 W. Far Rock.

CEDARHURST, L. I.

EXPERT WATCHMAKER AND JEWELER
H. KATZ
Central Ave. Tel Far Rockaway 3755.

MT. VERNON, N. Y.

WEST SECOND ST., 66, Mount Vernon, N. Y.—Rooms and table guests accommodated in desirable home. Tel. 2285.

NEW YORK CITY

HOISTING LIFT VAN ON BOARD STEAMER

New Fireproof Storage

For Household Furniture
Clean, Separate, Locked Rooms

WAREHOUSE
248, 250, 252 West 65th St.
FOREIGN AND INLAND REMOVAL of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
BOWLING GREEN STORAGE & VAN CO.
18 Broadway, New York

SPIRELLA CORSETS
Grace O'Malley
7 WEST 45TH STREET. Tel. Bryant 5236.

WANTED—November 1st, furnished apartment, five or six rooms; adults; comfortable; telephone. Walking distance 49th St. or Greenwich Village. Telephone Murray Hill 2176.

W. 123rd ST., 373—Private family will rent one large front room; one or two gentlemen; all improvements. F 43, Monitor Office, 21 E. 40th St., N. Y. City.

WANTED—Home for father and small boy. Telephone Tremont 1537, or write A 43, Monitor, 21 East 40th St., N. Y. City.

BUFFALO, N. Y.

Novelty Dry Goods Co.
WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S WEAR
2319 MAIN STREET

A. H. BLUESTEIN
Furs and Garments Remodeled
202 FRANKLIN

FELT AND VELOUR HATS CLEANED AND REBLOCKED
WM. C. DRESSEL,
338 Washington Street

HEMSTITCHING and PICOT EDGING
258 West Utica Street

DALLAS, TEX.

TITCHE-GOETTINGER CO.
"THE SHOPPING CENTER OF DALLAS"
Quality Goods — Perfected Service
MAIL ORDERS
Our Mail Order Department will carefully look after the wants of out-of-town people. We prepay charges on all orders, except those for extra heavy merchandise. Sample orders promptly filled.

A. Harris & Co.
INCORPORATED
THE HOUSE OF QUALITY
Everything for Women and Children
Dry Goods, Fancy Goods
Queen Quality Shoes, Millinery, Etc.
We appreciate your business
MAIL ORDERS FILLED

W. A. GREEN & CO.
MAIL ORDERS
carefully and promptly FILLED
We appreciate the patronage of Christian Science Monitor readers.

SANGER BROTHERS
Largest Retail Dry Goods House in the South
Everything for personal wear of man, woman, child. House furnishings, furniture, rugs, draperies. Prices that tell on goods that sell.

GOLDSMITHS
Elm and Ervay
Smart Styles in Suits
Coats, Dresses and Blouses
Your patronage will be appreciated

ANNABELLE CLOPTON
Importer—Chapeaux—Fine Millinery
1813 Elm Street, DALLAS, TEXAS

Rodgers-Meyers Furniture Co
Good Quality Home Furnishings
Furniture, Floor Coverings and Draperies of Every Variety
PRICES MOST MODERATE

CLEANING AND DYEING
Quality, Service, Responsibility
Out-of-town orders solicited
McGUIRE CLEANING CO.

Oriental Laundry Company
Try Our Finished Family Work
S. W. Main 327—Phones—Auto M-2301

SOL-FRE-CO.
CLEANERS AND DYERS
Bryan and Harwood Streets. Phones M 5283.

RUG CLEANING. A. C. R. Morgan, Salesman for Frantz Premier Electric Cleaner. Phone S. W. Cliff 3620.

THOMAS CONFECTIONERY CO.
"Quality and Service"
Candies, Ice Cream, Cold Drinks
Lunches and Pastries
1100 Elm St., 1605 Main St., 1508 Elm St.

"Walk Up-Stairs and Save $5.00"
VICTORY & WILSON
SECOND FLOOR CLOTHIERS
Over Thompson's Cafe—1520 Main Street

LANG FLORAL & NURSERY CO.
One of the South's Largest and Finest Retail Floral Shops—Both Phones M-2468

OAK CLIFF PRINTING CO.
623 E. Jefferson Ave.
Phone C. 700 Quick Service

NEW FALL CLOTHES AND HATS of the Usual Shop Quality
HURST BROS. CO.

KAHN'S—HOME of GOOD SHOES and HOSIERY
Since 1875
1204-06 ELM STREET

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHES FOR MEN AND BOYS
DREYFUSS & SON

SIMON DAVID—Fancy Groceries and Meats. Phones: S. W., Main 596-597 and 4953; Auto M 1248.

WACO, TEXAS

LEOPOLD & HOOKS
THE STYLE SHOP
MEN'S CLOTHIERS
HATTERS AND FURNISHERS
414 Austin St.

GRAHAM JARRELL CO.
The Woman's Department Store
Ready-to-Wear Garments, Millinery, Piece Goods

Waco Trunk Factory
Makers of
"The Baggage That Travels"
711 AUSTIN STREET

Groceries and Meat
AVENUE CASH MARKET
723 Austin Avenue

BANK AND STORE FURNITURE
The Mailander Company
WACO, TEXAS

RAY ROWELL, THE FURNITURE MAN
Furnishes Homes Completely on Easy Payments
305-307 WASHINGTON STREET.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISEMENTS FROM MANY CITIES

HOUSTON, TEX.

Sakowitz Bros
Outfitters for Men and Boys
HOUSTON, TEXAS

Buy the Best of Everything
For Everybody at
W. C. Munn Co.
HOUSTON, TEXAS

EVERITT-BUELOW CO.
WOMAN'S CLOTHIERS
Specialized Service
SEE OUR
Exclusive Milliner
NELLIE KNOBLOCK
715 Main Street

HEADQUARTERS FOR
High-Grade Pianos and Players
MASON & HAMLIN, BUSH & GERTS, HARDMAN, MILTON
Victor Machines, Records and Rolls
BUSH & GERTS PIANO CO. OF TEXAS
HOUSTON, TEXAS
807 MAIN STREET

EUREKA LAUNDRY
Telephone Preston 565
Put your duds in Eureka suds
610 TRAVIS STREET

Hammersmiths
HOUSTON
SHOES & HOSIERY

Levy Bros. Dry Goods Co.
"EVERYTHING TO WEAR FOR MOTHER AND THE GIRLS"
We especially appreciate the patronage of The Christian Science Monitor readers
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

LEOPOLD & PRICE
Kuppenheimer Clothing
Opposite Rice Hotel.
OUTFITTERS TO MEN.
Houston, Texas.

SUGAR BOWL
Confectionery
Jacobs' Candies, Soft Drinks.
Home Made Cakes, Pies and Candies.
907 MAIN

HOUSTONIAN CAFE
813 MAIN STREET
Opposite Bender Hotel.
QUALITY AND SERVICE
Your Patronage Will Be Appreciated.

QUALITY SERVICE
The Q and S FLORISTS
Corner Travis and McKinney
Across street from Carnegie Library
Phone Preston 5194

J. J. Sweeney Jewelry Co.
Established 1875
Diamonds, Jewelry, Silverware, Fine China, Watches, Novelties, Leather Goods.
419 Main St., Cor. Prairie Ave.
HOUSTON, TEXAS

Binz, Settegast & Oliver
INSURANCE
BINZ BUILDING

Dealy-Adey-Elgin Co.
Manufacturing Stationers
PRINTERS, BOOKBINDERS

HOLTCAMP'S TIN & SHEET METAL WORKS
TANKS—All Kinds of Tin Work
Furnaces installed and repaired, etc.
406 CAPITOL AVENUE
Phone Preston 1249

C. L. & THEO. BERING JR., INC.
609-611 Main Street
Carries all kinds of Hardware, Sporting Goods, Glass Ware, Crockery Ware.
R. A. BOND, Owner

JAMES BUTE CO.
Phone Preston 160
MASURY PURE PAINTS
"The Best by Test"

FT. WORTH, TEX.

We are now showing exclusive Fall Styles in
Women's Ready-to-Wear, Millinery and Accessories
Our customers living out of the city can secure the same service as our local patrons through our efficient Mail Order Department.
THE FAIR, FORT WORTH

Modern Garage
Everything for Automobile Service
701 Commerce Street, FORT WORTH, TEX.
S. E. JEWELL, Manager.

South Bros. Trunk Company
Makers of
"THE BAGGAGE THAT TRAVELS"
605 Main Street

COLEMAN'S MILLINERY
Style—Smartness—Individuality
At Prices to Please You
Patronage of Monitor Readers Appreciated
515 Houston St.

PEYTON'S
EXCLUSIVE LADIES' APPAREL
Upstairs
811½ HOUSTON STREET

NORVELL
Millinery, Corsets, Underwear, French Novelties
Six Fifteen Houston Street

LADD FURNITURE AND CARPET CO.
Respectfully Solicits Your Patronage
Furniture, Floor Coverings, Stoves
Quality Good. Prices Right.

BALLARD ICE & FUEL CO.
ICE AND COAL
Ice Capacity 180 Tons Per Day
Wagons in All Parts of City

SANDEGARD GROCERY CO.
A store in almost every neighborhood
We Save You 20%

HOUSTON STREET MEAT MARKET
Fresh and Cured Meats and Sausage
1304 Houston St Phone Lamar 2201

TEXAS TOP WORKS. J. C. Meserole, Prop. Automobile tops, lights and curtains, dust hoods, fan belts, or anything in our line. 304 Commerce st. Tel. Lamar 362.

WALK-OVER SHOES EXCLUSIVELY
WALK-OVER BOOT SHOP
811 HOUSTON STREET

SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

THE
BIG CROCKERY STORE
China, Glassware, Silverware, Stoves, Ranges and all Kitchen Supplies.
Newton Weller & Wagner Co.
Wholesale and Retail

Blum's
The Exclusive Specialty House
"For Feminine Apparel"

SAUL WOLFSON DRY GOODS COMPANY
SAN ANTONIO
—Since 1868

Peyton's
UPSTAIRS SHOP
WOMEN'S APPAREL
213½ ALAMO PLAZA

THE VOGUE
WOMEN'S WEAR
225 E. Houston Street, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS

Alamo City Music House
PIANOS, PLAYER-PIANOS AND PHONOGRAPHS
Our line consists of such well-known makes as Baldwin, Bush & Lane, Starr Farrand, Victor, Remington and others.
110 West Commerce Travis 21

RIEGLER ICE CREAM COMPANY
800 East Houston St.,
SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

PURE ICE CREAM
Phones Cr. 178 or 179

THE FOUNTAIN
Supplies good things to eat and drink
110 SOLEDAD STREET Travis 202

HEMSTITCHING
Four machines and four expert operators.
Buttons made of your material.
Mail orders given immediate attention.
THE HEMSTITCHING SHOP
240 College Street Cr. 8556

MISSION WOOD AND COAL CO.
S. N. BURDIN, Manager.
We handle all kinds of wood and coal, building materials, brick, crush rock, fine lining sewer pipe and lime. Phone 419. 1915 South Presa St., San Antonio, Texas.

James Kapp A. J. Walser H. E. Lockhart
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE CO.
114-116 South Flores St., SAN ANTONIO, TEX.
Old Phone Crockett 5772
Come and trade with us.

Furnishings for the Home
KING FURNITURE CO.
205-207 WEST COMMERCE STREET

C. M. CONGER
PIANO TUNER
Pianos can be ordered from factories to insure complete satisfaction. Phone Travis 3065.
826 South Street SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

JOHN L. STROHM, Realtor
DEALER IN CITY PROPERTY, RANCH LANDS
Irrigated and Non-Irrigated Farms
SAN ANTONIO, TEX., Brady Building, Cr. 253

Palace Cleaners and Dyers
SPECIALISTS IN DYEING AND LADIES' FANCY WORK
1010 East Commerce St. Crockett 4959

THE CHICAGO DYE WORKS
Dry Cleaning and Dyeing
207-209 AVENUE D Crockett 1035

IMPERIAL BARBER SHOP AND BATH PARLORS
508 East Houston St.

Guarantee Vulcanizing Co.
RETREAD WORK OUR SPECIALTY
Crockett 1099 721 EAST HOUSTON STREET

MADAME D'ANTON
DANCING
STUDIO 2nd FLOOR CAMPUS CAFE
Travis 1507

J. W. DONNELL
Clothier and Furnisher
507 E. Houston - SAN ANTONIO, TEX.

Monroe Clothes Shop
AARON FRANK, Proprietor
112 West Houston Street
Clothing for civilians and army men.
Also army accessories.
Kindly mention the Monitor.

THE GUARANTEE
117 ALAMO PLAZA
Home of Good Shoes and Hose

F. W. WOOLWORTH CO.
5-10 and 15c Store
322 E. Houston St.

"SPECIAL REPAIR DEPARTMENT"
Roiwald Plumbing and Heating Co.
309 Avenue "C"
Phone Travis 1748

EL PASO, TEX.

WATSON'S GROCERIES
Are "Famous for Quality"
JOHN B. WATSON, 210 Texas St.

Sterchi Furniture Co., Inc.
NEW AND USED FURNITURE
Cor. N. Stanton and Myrtle Ave.,
EL PASO, TEXAS

WOMEN'S TOGGERY
218 Mesa Avenue
The Shop of Individual Styles in Suits, Dresses, Skirts, Blouses and Millinery.

AMERICAN TRUST and SAVINGS BANK
Departments For All Classes of Business.
4% PAID ON SAVINGS AND TIME DEPOSITS

MOREHEAD THE TAILOR
Makes Suits, $16 and Up—Cleaning
Pressing and Repairing Done Promptly
403 N. Oregon St., El Paso, Texas

CLEANWELL HATTERS, TAILORS
Expert Hatters—Mail Orders Solicited
406 N Oregon Street

SANTA BARBARA

Trenwith's
SANTA BARBARA
DRY GOODS AND WOMEN'S APPAREL

The Commercial Bank
Commercial and Savings Departments
Real Estate Loans—Safe Deposit

SAN DIEGO, CAL.

Here's Our "Roll of Honor"

—"Perrin's" gloves —"Kayser" silk gloves —"Utopia" yarns
—"Modart" corsets —"Kayser" underwear —"Wirthmor" waists
—"Nemo" corset —"Pictorial" patterns —"Welworth" waists
—"Onyx" hosiery —"Merode" underwear —"Restol" dental cream

Holzwasser Inc
Broadway at Sixth San Diego
—We give S.H. trading stamps with each purchase.

Keller's
10 Cash Money-Saving
FOOD-STUFF STORES

Harmony Cafeteria
851 FIFTH ST.—NEAR BROADWAY
Continuous Service—6:30 A. M. to 11:30 P. M.

HAMILTON'S
Grocers — Sixth and C

Morgan's Cafeteria
1049 SIXTH STREET

THE BONNIE BOX
THE QUAINT DINING ROOM
1157 6th St. Southern Hotel
MISS SHIMIN

LENOX CAFETERIA
1058 Fifth Street

Ingersoll Candy Co.
FINE CANDIES
1015 Fifth Street

Carpenter's
Books, Stationery and Office Supplies
1036 SIXTH STREET

MERCHANTS NATIONAL BANK
S. W. Cor. 5th and Broadway
Capital $100,000 Surplus and Profits all earned $900,000. Largest Surplus of any Bank in San Diego.

R. W. DEMING, The Cleaner
REMODELING GOWNS AND SUITS
$363 5th Street. Both Phones.

Boldrick Shoe Co.
946 FIFTH STREET

Lewis Shoe Co.
S. W. Corner 5th and C Streets

FLOWERS FOR ALL OCCASIONS
MISS A. M. RAINFORD
1115 Fourth Street

NATIONAL SIGN CO.
642 Third Street, Bet. E and F

WHITE HARDWARE CO.
420 E STREET

Jones-Moore Paint House
S. E. Corner 5th and A Street

J. W. BREM
TAILOR 114 Broadway

THE BOSTON STORE
S. M. Bingham Fifth at C
A Store for Women
Known to San Diego for the dependably good quality of its merchandise, the excellence of its values and service.
—WOMEN'S SUITS —COATS
—DRESSES
—UNDERWEAR —CORSETS
—HOSIERY —GLOVES —NOTIONS
—DRESS and WASH GOODS—SILKS
—LINENS —LACES

The Mode
CLOAK & SUIT HOUSE
Broadway at Sixth

Farrell's
MILLINERY
The Most Original Hat Store in Town
1040 6TH STREET

Quality Silk House
J. V. WILLS
Complete stock of Dress Silks and Satins
430 C Street. Tel. Main 2457.

La Marie Corset Shop
536-8 Broadway
Everything in Corsets and Accessories

Frank E. Orr
Pictures, Frames, Gift Cards
Artists' Supplies, Kodak Finishing
1137 FOURTH STREET

AUTO TIRE COMPANY
Fifth and A Streets
TIRES, TUBES, ACCESSORIES
Retreading and Vulcanizing

THE SAN DIEGO SAVINGS BANK
The Oldest and Largest Savings Bank in San Diego
3% Interest on Checking Accounts. 4% Interest on Savings Accounts.

PRINTING
FRYE & SMITH
850 3rd Street

PRINTING No job too large No job too small
KINNEY-CRELLER PRINTING CO.
114 F Street, San Diego

THEARLE MUSIC CO.
640-644 Broadway

SO. CALIFORNIA MUSIC CO.
630 C Street
EVERYTHING IN MUSIC

LA JOLLA, CAL.

Green Dragon Dining Room
Balcony overlooking the ocean; home made cake and pie to order; service 8 to 7½ closed Sunday.

SANTA ANA, CAL.

CARL G. STROCK
112 East Fourth Street
Watches—Diamonds—Jewelry
Edison Phonographs — Pianos

J. H. PADGHAM & SON CO.
ONE PRICE JEWELERS
Engraved Cards and Wedding Stationery
106 EAST FOURTH STREET

HORTON-SPURGEON FURNITURE COMPANY
Corner Fourth and Spurgeon
LET US FURNISH YOUR HOME

First National Bank
OF
Santa Ana
Corner of Fourth and Main Streets

CHARLES SPICER & COMPANY
DRY GOODS and READY TO WEAR
115 EAST FOURTH ST.

SANTA ANA BOOK STORE
104 East Fourth Street
Office Supplies—Stationery—Engraving—Picture Framing
Telephones—Home 507, Sunset 97

Turner Shoe Company
SHOES FOR ALL
109 EAST FOURTH STREET

GEORGE A. EDGAR
GROCERIES—CROCKERY
114 East Fourth Street. Tel. 25.

W. A. HUFF COMPANY
The Home of
HART SCHAFFNER & MARX CLOTHES

HILL & CARDEN
Men's and Boys' Furnishings

RUTHERFORD
Practical Up-to-Date Millinery
408 N. Main St. Phone 1224-W

POMONA, CAL.

NEW SWEATER COATS FOR Women, Misses and Children
of fine, soft yarns—"Ruff Neck," "Slipover" and other styles—and all the pretty colorings of autumn—also new scarfs—toques and novelties—In this section will be found some very unusual values now.
Orange Belt Emporium,
Pomona

WALK-OVER SHOES For Men and Women
P. J. TARR SHOE CO.

Classified Advertising Charge
20 cents an agate line
In estimating space, figure seven words to the line.

SANTA ANA, CAL.

CARL G. STROCK
112 East Fourth Street
Watches—Diamonds—Jewelry
Edison Phonographs — Pianos

J. H. PADGHAM & SON CO.
ONE PRICE JEWELERS
Engraved Cards and Wedding Stationery
106 EAST FOURTH STREET

HORTON-SPURGEON FURNITURE COMPANY
Corner Fourth and Spurgeon
LET US FURNISH YOUR HOME

First National Bank
OF
Santa Ana
Corner of Fourth and Main Streets

CHARLES SPICER & COMPANY
DRY GOODS and READY TO WEAR
115 EAST FOURTH ST.

SANTA ANA BOOK STORE
104 East Fourth Street
Office Supplies—Stationery—Engraving—Picture Framing
Telephones—Home 507, Sunset 97

Turner Shoe Company
SHOES FOR ALL
109 EAST FOURTH STREET

GEORGE A. EDGAR
GROCERIES—CROCKERY
114 East Fourth Street. Tel. 25.

W. A. HUFF COMPANY
The Home of
HART SCHAFFNER & MARX CLOTHES

HILL & CARDEN
Men's and Boys' Furnishings

RUTHERFORD
Practical Up-to-Date Millinery
408 N. Main St. Phone 1224-W

HOLLYWOOD, CAL.

The Central Grocery Co.
6700 Hollywood Boulevard
Home 57031 Sunset Holly 2320
We bake our own pastry and bread

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF HOLLYWOOD
HOLLYWOOD SAVINGS BANK
HOLLYWOOD BOULEVARD AT HIGHLAND
57016

Descriptive Booklet. "Hollywood the Beautiful."
THE HOLLYWOOD NATIONAL BANK
Cahuenga Ave. and Hollywood Blvd.
E. O. Palmer, Pres. G. H. Beesemyer, Cashier
S. S. Phelps, Vice-Pres. Ralph C. Long, Asst. "
G. G. Greenwood, " P. K. Galloway, "

Hollywood Boot Shop
6687 Hollywood Blvd. 577101
Fine Footwear—Hosiery
Modern Shoe Repairing—Our boy will call.

HEYWOOD'S
6410 HOLLYWOOD BOULEVARD
Furnishings—Dry Goods—Holly 1085

HOLLYWOOD
FURNITURE COMPANY
6413 HOLLYWOOD BLVD.—57198

Among the Best in the West
HOLLYWOOD
CITY DYE WORKS
6420 Hollywood Boulevard
Mail Orders Taken M. R. AUSTIN, Owner

Hollywood Laundry, Inc.
Sunset and Cahuenga Avenues
Telephones, Home 579316. Holly 2141.

COSMO CLEANING COMPANY
Dry Cleaners and Dyers
Holly 296 Home 57847

HOLLYWOOD PRESSING CLUB
Perfect French Dry Cleaners
1508 Cahuenga St.—57434—Holly 2086

H. P. REHBEIN
Hollywood Boulevard at Sycamore
GASOLINE — OILS — ACCESSORIES

CHARLES A. BEST
Plumbing and Gas Fitting
6309 Hollywood Blvd. Hollywood 580—58013

OLINCY—WOMAN'S HATTER
Opp. Hotel Hollywood
6812 Hollywood Blvd.—Holly 3587

MADAM FREEMAN
Millinery, Lingerie
6407 Hollywood Boulevard. 579753

CHRISTY PETERSON
MILLINERY — GOWNS
6728 Hollywood Blvd. 579528

PASADENA, CAL.

T. W. Mather Co. Inc.
PASADENA, CAL.
DRY GOODS
Women's and Children's Apparel.
Featuring style and quality combined with individual style.
Your ultimate shopping place in Pasadena.
An accommodating store.

Ye Hat Shoppe
MISS SCHERTZ
Telephone Fair Oaks 1510
198 E. Colorado St., Pasadena, Cal.

BRENNER & WOOD
87 North Raymond Avenue
Responsible for
ALL BRENWOODWEAR FOR MEN

Howarter
292 East Colorado Street
Unusual Hats for Women

The Banking Institutions for you to be in touch with in PASADENA, CALIFORNIA, are the
Union National
and the
Union Trust and Savings
DEPOSITS $7,000,000
RESOURCES $9,000,000

PASADENA STATIONERY & PRINTING CO.
47 East Colorado Street Phone Col. 1080
Wedding Invitations and Announcements Engraved or Printed
Copper Plate Printing—Die Stamping

PICTURE FRAMING
THE BROWN SHOP
STATIONERY AND BOOKS
190 East Colorado Street
PASADENA, CALIFORNIA

WALK-OVER SHOES
FOR MEN AND WOMEN
BASSETT'S WALK-OVER BOOT SHOP
36 East Colorado Street

Plumbing, Jobbing, Repairing Gas Fitting
J. W. ARNI, 258 Franklin Avenue
Phone F. O. 2886

C. W. OWEN—Groceries
229 EAST COLORADO STREET
F. O. 737 Colo. 737

PASADENA HARDWARE COMPANY
66-76 West Colorado Street
The Finest Hardware Store in the West

NOLD FURNITURE CO., INC.
Telephone Fair Oaks 1181
65 TO 71 NORTH FAIR OAKS AVENUE

DAVIS & SHELDON
Retreading and Capping
154 West Colorado St. Phone Colo. 1057

SOUTH PASADENA

INSURANCE
FIRE AND AUTOMOBILE
E. J. GRUETTNER
1921 Oxley Street, S. PASADENA—35071

LONG BEACH, CAL.

OUR IDEALS—Quality and Service
OUR AMBITION—to Serve Adequately
All Who Visit Our Departments
THE MERCANTILE COMPANY
Broadway and Pine

BENNETT HARDWARE CO.
Announces a Complete Line of
CHI-NAMEL VARNISH
Cedarwax for hardwood Floors and Furniture
113-119 E. BROADWAY
Phones—S. 8. 47-J H-832

QUALITY BOOT SHOP
153 PINE AVENUE
Long Beach Agents for the
"GROUND GRIPPER" SHOE

CALIFORNIA DRY GOODS CO.
T. J. UTT, Proprietor 501 Pine Avenue
Best Merchandise at Lowest Prices
Your Trade Appreciated

COVER-OLMSTEAD BROS. CO.
Sell Shoe Satisfaction
219 Pine Avenue

S. J. ABRAMS, Fine Tailoring
Clothes of Quality at Reasonable Prices
S.S. 'phone 1312 33 Pine Avenue

THE NATIONAL BANK OF LONG BEACH
Capital $150,000 Surplus $115,000
The Accommodating Bank
N. E. Corner Pine Avenue at First Street

HEWITT'S BOOKSTORE
Stationery, Engraving, Office Supplies
117 PINE AVENUE

F. B. SILVERWOOD'S
Hart Schaffner & Marx Clothes
124 PINE AVENUE

WALP, REYNOLDS & DODD
Men's Clothing and Furnishings
Number 110 West Third Street

LONG BEACH FURNITURE CO.
235-241 Pine Avenue
Complete House Furnishers
New Process Gas Ranges
Home 112 S. S. 690

DOWNS FURNITURE CO.
Agents for Double Action Gas Ranges.
We Rent and Exchange Furniture and Desks.
334 Pine Avenue

GIFFEN, STOCKWELL CO.
The Big Store
Furniture—Rugs—Draperies
434-38 Pine Ave., Long Beach

MISS M. I. HUNTER
Woman's Hatter
208 W. Ocean Avenue, Long Beach, Cal.

Diamond Squeegee Tires, Diamond Tubes, Oils, Grease, Accessories. Your patronage appreciated. LONG BEACH RUBBER CO., 114 Locust Ave.

W. E. ALLEN
Designer and Builder
15 Locust Ave. H.682 S. S. 205 W.

JOHN H. HOOD
Choice Groceries at 845 Pine Avenue
WILL APPRECIATE YOUR PATRONAGE

HERMAN C. THOMPSON
Diamonds, Jewelry, Fine Repairing
Home 14462 11 Pine Avenue

CLEANING—PRESSING
ONLY DYE WORKS, 808 Pine Ave.
Phones H-5628. S. S. 315. Auto Service

SOFT WATER LAUNDRY CO.—Works: Anaheim and Daisy Ave. Branch office, 37 Pine Ave. Phones H-720. S. S. Main 472.

PRINTING FOR LONG BEACH PEOPLE
Best Work of All Kinds. Engraving.
GALER'S, 246 Pacific Ave.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

W 4212 72412
Washington
Dyers
Cleaners

2512 WEST WASHINGTON STREET

PEERLESS LAUNDRY COMPANY
All that the name implies as to FAMILY WASHING FAMILY STYLE
Home 27061 South 6513
Main St. at Pingree Ave.

Hollywood Laundry, Inc.
Sunset and Cahuenga Avenue
Telephones, Home 579316. Holly 2141

Paris Dye Works
French Dry Cleaners
10073 South 6241

TABBERT DYE WORKS
Cleaners and Pressers
G. E. CHATFIELD, Prop.
West 386 1223-25 W. Washington St. Home 24038

Peerless Curtain Cleaning Co.
Curtains Called for and Delivered
1577 West Washington Street
Home 28136 West 1375

The AUTOCRAFT SHOP

PAINTING and TRIMMING
N. W. Corner Fifteenth and Main Sts.
Chas F. Cox, Prop. Telephone 21312

MOTOR TRUCKS—1 to 7 TONS
Fords—Federals—Good Used Trucks
A. C. Bothnell, care of Wm. L. Hughson Co. 10th and Olive. Phones 10457—Broadway 2063

J. E. VESTAL TIRE COMPANY
1101 SOUTH HILL STREET—11935
New Tires and Renewed Tires—Vulcanizing

Bike Repairing NEW AND 2d-HAND bikes; terms. ANGELUS BIKE SHOP, rear 216 W. 4th; Pico 385.

MISS N. A. HENDEE, formerly of Beeman & Hendee, has taken over the Lambert Drapery Shop, 10th and Hill Sts., continuing to make up plain draperies free of charge, also adding children's lines and doing special order work. F 6539.

TAILOR—Edwin Hartley
Right Clothes at Right Prices
604-5 Lissner Building 524 S. Spring Street

HENRY A. BECK
GENTLEMEN'S TAILOR
508-9 O. T. Johnson Building, 4th & Broadway

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailoring
OLIVER D. MILSOM
Suite 802—Citizen's National Bank Building
Spring Street at Fifth
Tel. 15488

Electrical Household Necessities
F. E. NEWBERY ELECTRIC CO.
724-726 SO. OLIVE ST.
LOS ANGELES CAL.

KODAKS
And Everything That Goes With Them
EARL V. LEWIS
236 West Fourth 308 West Seventh

DUNCAN VAIL COMPANY
732 So. Hill Street
Artists' Material. Engraving. Stationery. Picture Framing.

WATCH REPAIRING
High-Class Work at Reasonable Prices.
C. H. BRIDDEN
315 W. Third Street, F-1117.

JEWELERS—H. R. CROUCH CO.
Makers of Exclusive Hand-Made Jewelry
Special Order Work a Specialty
758 S. Hill St., Los Angeles, Cal. Tel. F-1779

WALK-OVER SHOES
For Men and Women
JESBERG'S WALK-OVER BOOT SHOPS
312 S. Broadway and Cor. 4th and Spring Sts.

GEORGE H. SCHULTZ
Modern Shoe Repairing
439 South Hill Street Main 1452

R. W. HEFFELFINGER
MUSIC DEALER
Publisher Importer
446-448 Broadway, LOS ANGELES, CAL.

FIRE INSURANCE
FRED M. WELLS
705 Union Oil Bldg., Los Angeles, Cal.
A-5737. Main 1175

L. A. INVESTMENT BUILDING BARBER SHOP
230 Investment Bldg., 8th and Broadway, A 9079
WM. S. GROBSTEIN, Proprietor

HEIMANN & COMPANY
INSURANCE
420 Van Nuys Building. F 6554, Main 8568

Walters Stenographic Co.
819 HAAS BUILDING, LOS ANGELES
A 5009—NOTARY—Main 2617

"HILLCOURT APTS," 140 No. Flower St.—Walk. dist., attractive bldg., steam heat, priv. baths, dressing rooms, $18.50 up. Pico 3705.

FOR RENT—Furnished—Charming double ground floor apt. private house, strictly modern, 3622 Romeo Street. 74470.

GLENDALE, CAL.

Wait On Yourself and Get Paid For It
The Help Yourself Plan Is Dependable
Try the
GLENDALE GROCERTERIA
338 SOUTH BRAND BOULEVARD

CROFTON THE SHOE MAN
341 Brand Boulevard
KEWPIE TWIN SHOES for Children
GROVER SHOES for Women
CROSSETT SHOES for Men

GLENDALE DYE WORKS
435½ So. Brand Blvd.
Glendale 207 Blue 220
Dry Cleaners — Dyers — Launderers

THE WILLIAMS STORE
DRY GOODS
348 So. Brand Blvd. Glendale 366.

H. S. WEBB & COMPANY
FINE DRY GOODS
403 South Brand Boulevard

S. W. CHRISTY
GROCERY
475 Brand Boulevard Sunset 859. Blue 236

REDLANDS, CAL.

Bennett's Bootery
East State, off Fifth. Redlands, Calif

THE MISSION GROCERY AND MEAT MARKET—High grade groceries and meats. 523 Orange St., Redlands, Cal.

LOS ANGELES, CAL.

MILWAUKEE BUILDING COMPANY
Design Your House
Build Your House
OUR SINGLE CONTRACT SYSTEM
Unites the work of Architect and Builder in a logical manner.
Produces economic efficiency.
Harmonizes the interests that ordinarily conflict.
TEN YEARS OLD
LOS ANGELES, CAL.

THE DAVIDSON Construction Company
1445 East 16th Street
Phone 20477
REENFORCED CONCRETE CHIMNEYS—GRAIN ELEVATORS
Tanks and silos constructed and designed. Heavy mill and factory work.

Electrical Contractors
GANS BROS.
Retail Stores, 512 So. Spring St., 211 N. Main St. A-3742, Main 1933.

ELLET P. FARCHER
Designer and Builder
6723 Hollywood Blvd. 579547

SHAY'S CAFETERIAS
648-650 So. Hill St., LOS ANGELES
341 Main St., SALT LAKE CITY
HOME COOKED FOODS
QUICK SERVICE

ARBOR CAFETERIA
309-311 W. Fourth Street A 4018
C. O. MANSPEAKER, Prop.

BOOS BROS.
CAFETERIAS
436-42 So Hill St 321 West Fifth St.
648 So Broadway 326 So. Broadway

Y. M. C. A. CAFETERIA
715 South Hope Street
Continuous Service Day and Night

Vidamar Restaurant
108 West Tenth Street
Between Main and Broadway

BACKUS MARKET
STALLS A 5—A 6
Star Delicatessen
STALL C 6
GRAND CENTRAL PUBLIC MARKET
321 South Broadway F 5145

Ralphs Grocery Company
"SELLS FOR LESS"
Four stores, 635 and 317 So. Spring St. Cor. 35th Pl. and Vermont. Pico and Normandie.

NORRIS' CASH GROCERY
QUALITY AND SERVICE
2501-3-5-7 So. Hoover St. West 18. Home 24191.

The Holton Printing Co.
PRINTING-EMBOSSING ENGRAVING
204-208 East Fourth Street
Los Angeles, Cal
PICO 338 F-6931

McBRIDE PRINTING CO.
KATE A. McBRIDE, PRES.
316 West 2nd Street
Phone A 5205 Established 1883

PRACTICAL PRINTING
Sunday-school, church and secretary's supplies, office stationery, Job printing.
BAUER-PETERMAN CO.,
421 Wall Street. Send for catalogue.

Jantzen-Railsback Co.
The Big China Store
The Store That Helps You to Save
China—Glassware — Silverware — Gas Ranges — Refrigerators — Kitchen Utensils—Garden Utensils.
242 SO. BROADWAY—NEAR 3rd ST.

MISS E. KUNTZ 2692 W. PICO ST.
The Mode TELEPHONE WEST 917
MILLINERY

MYER SIEGEL & CO.
443 South Broadway
Women's and Children's Garments at Moderate Prices

Green HATS
926 SO. FIGUEROA ST.

Gilmore's Millinery
2125 WEST PICO STREET
Between Alvarado and Hoover Streets
Tel. West 81

TRUITT MILLINERY
New Colonial Building
629 South Hill Street Telephone 58605

Ladies' Gowns and Fancy Coats
MME. WOOLLEY
Brack Shops, Promenade 3 F-2410

MRS. CORA ROSE
Smart Millinery
707 SOUTH HILL STREET Tel. F 4881

WRAPS AND GOWNS
MARY I. REDMON
2615 West 8th St. 556883

Plumbing and Gas Fitting
OTTO E. HELMER
980 West 48th Street. Vermont 490. 26830

Patton Paint Company
Sun-Proof Paints—Pitcairn Varnishes
928 So. Main St. Pico 2330

Decorating—Painting—Papering
ERWIN M. STREET. Phone 52796

FIRE INSURANCE—REAL ESTATE—LOANS.
Raymond D. Frisbie, 631 S. Spring St. Fourth Floor. 60478. M.2875

LITERATURE BOXES—Gold lettered, $1.35 to $1.75; postage extra. E. M. STREET, Cabinet Shop, 656 Lucas Ave. 52796.

LAWRENCE G. CLARK
FINE TAILORING
203 West 8th Street

LEE W. HAHN. Special patrol service in West Adams Heights. 2727 Harvard Blvd. Home 72551

PACIFIC SIGN SERVICE
Signs of every kind. 634 West Pico Street.
CRIS HEISNER. Phone 28224.

TYPEWRITING done at home, scenarios, copying; reasonable charges. 63357. Apt. 10. 260 West 10th St.

MUSIC OF THE WORLD

SIGHT SINGING IN LOWER SCHOOLS

Canon Lyttelton on Advantages of Teaching This Branch of Music as Preparatory Work

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England — The Rev. Canon Lyttelton, D.D. (late headmaster of Eton), has been speaking on the need for bringing music more effectually into the curriculum of certain preparatory schools. The schools of which the Canon speaks are those somewhat expensive but admirably equipped institutions that prepare boys for the great public schools. Having sprung up in the last 50 years, it may fairly be said that they are still in a plastic condition, and, therefore, experiments in regard to giving the boys some appreciation of music ought to bear good fruit.

It was at a symposium of the Music Teachers Association that Dr. Lyttelton's address was delivered, and the lecturer was careful to indicate that he was speaking to those who knew much more about the subject of music teaching than he did himself. However, from the instruction which he had himself seen given in country districts to the most unpromising material possible, he drew the conclusion that sight reading was the key to the whole position. The English people had got some natural appreciation of music; they had power and quickness in picking it up and a native taste, which he was convinced had been an endowment of the English people for 400 years. After speaking of the value of the sight reading taught in the elementary schools, the lecturer urged that such teaching should be extended to the preparatory schools that he had in mind. The children were exactly the right age, they made a start at eight or nine, and they remained until 14. Moreover, the boys in question nearly all spoke English with a fairly pure accent (an enormous gain to start with), but their voices were at present wholly neglected.

The Canon indicated that such boys ought to be able to do what he saw a class of children doing in a Norfolk village school. They were divided into two groups, treble and alto, and upon the blackboard was a brand new tune in two parts that they had never seen before. The average age of the children was only 9. After they had been through it once, those who had sung alto changed to treble and vice versa. On one occasion, as a severe test, six bars of "God Save the King" were written upon the board, then the tune was switched off to something the class had never learnt before. Not a single child, said Dr. Lyttelton, failed to see and follow the change when they came to it. If a headmaster of a preparatory school were to start such sight reading, the quickening of the intelligence of all concerned would be so marked, and would have such a beneficial effect upon the other work that he would find the 10 minutes a day, which was given to it, to be no loss but a gain in time.

This speech was followed by an interesting discussion which was summed up by the chairman (Mr. Stewart Macpherson). It was very important, he said, to realize that sight singing was only one part of a much larger subject, and if regarded as an end in itself there was a danger of boring the class. To be fruitful such teaching must be based on the better understanding of music itself. Many attempts in this direction in the past had come to nothing owing to inability to see this larger side of the matter.

LONDON NOTES

By The Christian Science Monitor special music correspondent

LONDON, England—M. Moiseiwitsch has announced a subscription series of six afternoon recitals extending from the end of September to the end of November. The second recital in November is to be devoted to the works of English and American composers; the program includes Benjamin Dale's sonata in D minor, variations and double fugue of John Powell, two new works of Cyril Scott, a scherzo in B flat minor of Sydney Rosenbloom and a rhapsodie of John Ireland. A Franco-Russian program of unusual interest is reserved for the last recital, when a toccata of Ravel, an étude and prelude of Catoire and Palmgren's "Refrain du berceau" will be played for the first time. Schumann and Chopin afternoons are also to be given, while two recitals will be occupied with the works of Bach and Liszt and Beethoven and Brahms, respectively.

At the Æolian Hall, which was crowded with an enthusiastic audience, the London String Quartet have just given the opening concert of the fifteenth series of "Pops." The standard set up in previous seasons was amply sustained by the fine performances of Brahms' quartet in C minor, op. 51, No. 1, and Mozart's quartet in D minor; while in between these two works Mr. Gervase Elwes gave an exquisite interpretation of Dr. Vaughan Williams' song cycle, "On Wenlock Edge." With him were the quartet, and Mr. F. B. Kiddle at the piano, and it is scarcely necessary to say that they all performed their task with the discretion and enthusiasm of genuine artists. This is beautiful music and shows well what fine work a native composer can achieve, for Dr. Vaughan Williams has seized the inner spirit of the lines he sets, and in some cases has deepened the significance of the poems.

It would be difficult to find anything more exquisitely adapted to the purposes of the Russian ballet than Schumann's "Papillons" which is being played at the Coliseum this week. The simplicity of the scheme is sufficiently in evidence from the cast as given in the program: a Young Girl, Mme. Lydia Lopokova; a Young Girl, Mme. Lubov Tchernicheva; Pierrot, M. Leonide Massine. There are two groups of butterflies, in addition to the principal dancers, and Pierrot, wandering alone on Carnival night, seeks to draw them to him by the simple device of lighting a taper in the forest where the scene of the miming is laid. He is alternately attracted by one and another of these beautiful creatures; but handling the rarest of them too roughly, Pierrot is distressed to see her sink to the ground a motionless and apparently inanimate figure. However, the other butterflies restore their leader by degrees, and then begins a fresh season of exquisite light-hearted dance and rejoicing. But alas! the swift-moving illusion comes to an end all too soon. The prime butterfly escapes with her companions, and Pierrot sadly watches them decorously wending their way under solemn escort—a simple bevy of young girls returning home from the Carnival ball.

M. Defosse as conductor gave a sound interpretation of the work, yet perhaps not in a sufficiently fantastic vein. But to catch the full vivacity and irresponsibility of the music is a difficult matter. In his daily notes at Leipzig Robert Schumann writes: "Clara and the 'Papillons' which she has not quite mastered. She has caught the spirit, only her rendering is not quite delicate enough, full of soul and sound sentiment it is." Again the nature of the work is indicated in one of the composer's letters, where he speaks of the butterfly metaphor and of loving to imagine a Psyche rising from the crumbling dust, ending with the question "Do not the 'Papillons' explain themselves?" He connects these twelve trifles with the masked ball at the conclusion (last chapter but one) of the "Flegeljahre" by Jean Paul Richter, and adds, "I should like to mention, too, that I fitted the words to the music and not vice versa." Thus, as in the case also of "In der Nacht," which Schumann associates with "Hero and Leander," the composer declares that the music was found to fit a particular text and not to be merely descriptive in character. As for the orchestration of the "Papillons," it may be said that M. Tcherepnine has successfully preserved the delicate and intimate character of the work, for which the audience was suitably prepared by the entr'acte from "Manfred" given as an overture.

Sir Frederick Bridge is to retire from his position as organist to Westminster Abbey at the end of the present year. Sir Frederick began his musical career as a seven-year-old chorister at Rochester Cathedral; in 1865 he was appointed organist of Holy Trinity Church, Windsor, and while there was a pupil of Sir John Goss, taking his bachelor degree at Oxford in 1868. Later he accepted the post of organist to the Manchester Cathedral, where he remained for six years, during which time he became professor of harmony at Owen's College and established his great reputation as choirmaster and conductor. In 1875 Mr. Bridge (as he then was) went to the Abbey as deputy to Mr. James Turl, whom he duly succeeded in 1882, and there he has admirably officiated for the past 43 years. Sir Frederick is a man of many parts, being distinguished as a lecturer, as well as conductor, composer, examiner and writer. As the Gresham professor of music he has given lectures in connection with that foundation since 1890. Any attempt to put down the many historical occasions on which he has officiated as organist would be prohibited by considerations of space; but the two jubilees of Queen Victoria's reign in 1887 and 1897 cannot be omitted. To these must be added the coronation services of King Edward and King George. Besides his erudite writings on theoretical musical subjects, he has composed a number of works including oratorios, cantatas, choral ballads, chamber music and sonatas for organ, etc., which have been performed at festivals and elsewhere. It is an interesting fact that the dean of Westminster has once again nominated an organist of Manchester Cathedral (Mr. S. H. Nicholson) to the post at the Abbey.

At the instance of the government, the band of the Royal Italian Carabinieri are making a visit to England. This may be considered as a sequel to the visit of the massed bands of the Brigade of Guards to Italy early in the year, when the Italian Government and nation gave them such a whole-hearted welcome. On arriving in London, the members of the Carabinieri Band were received by the Italian committee of the British War Mission, together with the general commanding the London district, and were escorted to their headquarters by the massed bands of the Brigade of Guards. After fulfilling numerous engagements in London the band will start at the end of September on a round of provincial visits. They are to be the guests of the lord mayors and corporations of the leading cities in England, of the lord provosts of the chief Scottish cities, of the Grand Fleet and the Home Command at Aldershot. In the course of their tour the band will give a series of concerts, the proceeds of which are to be shared equally between the British Red Cross and the Italian Red Cross.

It may be mentioned that the Carabinieri were founded after Napoleon's fall by Victor Emmanuel I on his return to Italy from Sardinia, and that they have played their part ever since in the Italian struggles for freedom. The band itself is one of the finest and most picturesque military bands in Europe.

MAINE FESTIVAL DATES

PORTLAND, Me.—The Maine Music Festival, postponed once, has made new dates for the double series of five concerts, Oct. 28, 29, 30, in Portland, and Oct. 24, 25, 26 in Bangor.

FRENCH ORCHESTRA IN AMERICAN DEBUT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

Paris Conservatory Orchestra, André Messager, conductor. First appearance in America, Metropolitan Opera House, New York, evening of Oct. 15, 1918. The program: Berlioz, overture to "Benvenuto Cellini"; Franck, Symphony in D minor; Saint-Saëns, "Omphale's Spinning Wheel"; Dukas, "The Sorcerer's Apprentice"; Debussy, nocturnes, "Clouds" and "Fêtes"; Lalo, Norwegian rhapsody.

NEW YORK, N. Y.—The people of the United States could be counted upon to give an enthusiastic welcome to any sort of artistic mission from France at this time. Indeed, they have always welcomed artistic missions, private or public, self-appointed or ministerially vouched for, whether from France or any other European country. They have done that in war times and in peace times as well, from the beginning. In particular, they have shown hospitality to European musical missions; and they may be said to have gained such acquaintance with the thought and genius of Europe as they have, more through music than any other agency. Thanks to music, they have a closer understanding of both their friends and their enemies than perhaps either their friends or their enemies realize.

There was very little, then, that anybody could say upon an occasion like that of the concert of the Paris Conservatory Orchestra at the Metropolitan Opera House on Tuesday evening, that the audience could not say for itself. But a speech was introduced into the proceedings, with Mr. Otto H. Kahn as the speaker; and along with the speech, a laurel wreath, the work of a silversmith, for Mr. Messager, the conductor.

The orchestra is likely to be welcomed with speeches as well as applause in a good many of the cities to which it is traveling, and the conductor is likely to be the recipient, as reporters sometimes say, of many tokens of esteem. But let nobody be dismayed. The visitors have their repertory perfectly rehearsed and can stop a moment to respond to ceremonious attentions, without the slightest harm to the glorious quality of their performance.

Glorious; and yet, the playing of this society, under the leadership of Mr. Messager, can be summed up in no single word. Glorious it certainly was in the "Benvenuto Cellini" overture and in the D minor symphony. There it had to be glorious, if it was to respond to the purposes of the romantic Hector and of the mystical César. But in the poem of Omphale at her wheel, it had a different mood to establish, one from which the idea of the glorious is quite absent, unless listeners should be led to think of Hercules and his deeds. But they are not so led. M. Camille Saint-Saëns wrote this poem, the same who in a certain composition on the dramatic, instead of the symphonic, order, placed Delilah in dialogue with Samson. Not glorious, therefore, but exquisite, the playing in this piece was, and exquisite in a way that orchestral audiences in the United States, trained in listening by conductors of German traditions, will find quite new.

Glorious, again, is a little remote from what is wanted to describe the playing of the Conservatory Orchestra in "The Sorcerer's Apprentice." But just the word that ought to be used will not honestly go in. Artistic missions in momentous times like these are headed by men of something besides the humorist type, we may be sure; and only a humorist can interpret the brilliant scherzo of Paul Dukas. That M. Messager is schooled to present any kind of music but that represented by "The Apprentice" is manifest in the long, majestic swing of his arm in the beat, and in the undergrasp of his hand upon the stick.

Let it not be imagined, however, that the conductor is altogether without comedy element. One of his most successful achievements at the Opera House concert was his study of the second of the Debussy nocturnes, "Fêtes." This piece he made remarkably brilliant in style, lively in rhythmic contrasts, changeful in color and human in feeling. He treated it as a picture of folk life, and he actually showed Debussy to be of the same nationality as Chabrier and Massenet. He could hardly do a greater service to Americans than to free Debussy's pages from the blur of Pelléastrism which former interpreters have left upon them, and to be lucid where others have been mysterious.

The Conservatory orchestra will appeal to those who like perfect balance of tone and beautiful blend of tone, and no doubt it will have a tendency to encourage reform in those orchestras in the United States that hold the solo ideal high. The egotistical concertmaster, the importunate first oboist and the assertive first horn player are not in evidence here.

No doubt, furthermore, the visitors are bringing a lesson in the organization of the tone choirs that will be zealously heeded. For in full body and homogeneity of sound, the string section will unquestionably be accepted as superior to any American string section of today, though the strings of the Philadelphia Orchestra would not show unfavorably by comparison. In point of intonation, the woodwind choir of the Paris Orchestra has been surpassed by the Boston Symphony woodwinds in former years, and also by the New York Symphony woodwinds. In point of reticence and good taste, the brass choir is altogether French. It may be doubted if an American orchestra would ever feel quite itself if it followed the severe example of self-effacement set by the Parisian players of the trumpet and the trombone.

BANDS IN GENERAL, ONE IN PARTICULAR

Lessons From the Music Heard in Liberty Day Parade in New York and Their Application

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

NEW YORK, N. Y.—Without question, there are more good symphony orchestras today in the United States than there are good military bands. In New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, Minneapolis, Cincinnati, St. Louis and San Francisco, are found orchestras capable of the best things in their line of work. To this list of cities, by the way, should be added, on trust, Detroit. Now, bearing in mind the two or three, if we prefer, concert orchestras in New York, and admitting to the count the opera companies of New York and Chicago, which in all essentials are the artistic equals of the concert orchestras, we find over a dozen organizations capable of interpreting symphonic scores in a first-class way.

Against this showing, how many first-rate bands are there? Probably less than half a dozen, though to pretend to name them would be an invidious matter. Some day, when the plans for band reform recently started in the United States Army have had time to work out, the naming may be easier.

Nobody will deny that in every city of the United States skilled band players abound. Why, you can go right to the great symphony orchestras themselves any time outside the winter music season, and assemble from them a group of artists of the highest ability to play you a band concert program. But you will not necessarily get a first-rate band by that procedure. You are likely, and in fact pretty sure, to get only a competent one.

Bands are not assembled. They are built. And the building implies on the one hand a body of players with artistic enthusiasm, unity of purpose and devotion to practice; on the other hand, and more important, a public that is keen, discerning, exacting and faithful to listen. A first-rate band will come into being in a community that likes first-rate band music. It will arise nowhere else.

It was not surprising, perhaps, that one of the first-rate bands of the country should be at the head of the Liberty Day parade in New York on Oct. 12. For anything first class is sure of appreciation here, though it go afoot.

But the band in question, which first advised the people in the windows overlooking Fifth Avenue that a procession was on the way, played no pedestrian music. It simply filled the street with the purest tone and the most vital rhythm that could be imagined. At the first note, people caught the whole meaning of the day, its sentiment, its hope, its appeal, its intent, everything. At the last note, they had a memory to cherish and an experience to place among their cherished possessions. The window folk who heard that band may have listened all the rest of the forenoon and all the long afternoon, as unit after unit of the parade passed below them, for those haunting notes to sound again. But they listened in vain. Many an excellent band went by—here one led by a drum-major, superbly dignified under his great cap, and amusingly handy at tricks with his bâton; there one sturdily performing without such unessential guidance. One band made three blocks sentimental with "The Old Oaken Bucket," though how it fitted the tune into a march and at the same time kept it like the old song, would not be easy to tell. Another band brought a moment of solemnity with "Onward, Christian Soldiers."

Here went a sailors' band. There went a soldiers' band. And how resolutely and honestly the boys did play! But never a glory of harmony or a fervor of rhythm like that of the first band. It was like the organist searching for the lost chord. Let the tunes keep coming on as they might, let the walls of the skyscrapers resound with "Home Fires," "Joan of Arc" or anything else from the current military catalogue, the street nevertheless was silent. The real music had passed with the first band, not to be heard again.

The question remains, what band played so memorably? For it is a first-rate band, if there exists such a thing. It is a first-rate band as surely as the French Band of Captain Parès is one. It has all that a band can have, namely, tone and rhythm.

Now the upper window of a high building above Fifth Avenue is not a very sure point from which to judge what is going on in the street. The band that was first heard on a particular point of the avenue on that day may not have been the band that actually headed the procession. It may have been the one that marched second in the line. But this much is certain. The band of the unforgettable tone and rhythm was either the Bethlehem Steel Band, which the records say led the Liberty Day pageant; or it was Sousa's Band, which was second. But let one comment go down in black and white. A first-rate band walked under the flags of the Allies on Fifth Avenue on the morning of Oct. 12, 1918; and it played one of Sousa's marches.

CHICAGO CIVIC MUSIC FESTIVAL

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—The annual festival of the Civic Music Association will be given in Orchestra Hall the evening of Nov. 5. The program will be provided by the civic music children's choruses, Herbert E. Hyde, conductor, Miss Claudia Muzio, soprano, Metropolitan Grand Opera Company, and the Chicago Symphony Orchestra.

"TALES OF HOFFMANN" SUNG IN ENGLISH

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Eastern Bureau

Offenbach's "Tales of Hoffmann"—Presented in English (Meltzer's translation) by the Society of American Singers, with Richard Hageman conducting; Park Theater, New York, evening of Oct. 10, 1918. The principals:

Hoffmann	Orville Harold
Niklausse	Kathleen Howard
Olympia	Ruth Miller
Giulietta	Bianca Saroya
Antonia	Maggie Teyte
Coppelius	David Bispham
Dappertute	Carl Formes
Miracle	Henri Scott
Voice of Antonia's mother	Julia Henry
Spalanzi and Crespel	Orrin Bastedo
Nathaniel and Cochenille	Harvey Wilson
Luther	J. Goldman

NEW YORK, N. Y.—If the Society of American Singers can hold together and can continue as a popular-priced company, presenting operas in English, it should have a great future. If it can exist as an association of equals, producing works just out of interest in American musical art, with no thought of who is the star, and with no exaggeration of this soprano's or that tenor's importance, it ought to become a settled institution. And becoming so, it should not only supplant the very bad companies that heretofore have sung in English, but it should also make the idea of an autumnal, preliminary season of opera permanent.

For as at present constituted and managed, and fitted into the scheme of the town's affairs, the society possesses, in the first place, a complete and excellent orchestra, which is indispensable to success; in the second place, a fair proportion of able singers, which is assuredly a help; and in the third place, a passably strong stage, which has no small effect in the total estimate. Now the reason, probably, why it has a competent orchestra is because plenty of experienced players are available at this time of the year, and the reason why it has an adequate roster of principal voices is palpably the same, while the reason why it has a smoothly working, fairly modern stage is because those in charge are wise enough to make use of a resource which is available in New York at all times.

And so, by taking nice advantage of the time of year, and by making everything count, the society has made a most encouraging start. But what next?

If opera history is anything to go by, there are, at least, two inviting courses which it should surely avoid. One of these is to enlarge its plans in the direction of becoming an all-the-year-round company, and the other is to invite in some wealthy group of persons to guarantee its performances. If it can keep from taking either of these two slippery roads to fortune, on which companies that have preceded it have disastrously ventured, it may keep the place it seems to have won. By refraining to compare itself with the big winter companies and by remaining independent, it may become a respectable force in the community.

The admission may as well forthwith be made, that the Society of American Singers falls a good way short of being a first-rate opera company. At the same time, it is something far better than a third-rate one. To be brief, it is honestly and splendidly second rate. And in being so, it is ever so much more satisfactory than many a company that has pretended to be first rate but has failed to be. A few years ago there flourished a company in the United States which had a sumptuous and beautiful stage setting for the Venetian scene in "The Tales of Hoffmann," and to this it added an admirable orchestra and, on occasion, an expensive French tenor. But everything else was so far below the mark that its production was a pretense and a disappointment. Now the Society of American Singers provides a setting for the Venetian scene that is without particular magnificence, yet it furnishes a quality of singing for the barcarolle and the other passages of the episode which could not easily be surpassed.

In the Venetian scene and in all the scenes, the society at this representation provided tenor singing of remarkable persuasion. An American lover singing in English is rare to hear on the grand opera stage and delightful to hear when Mr. Harold is the singer. Almost always Hoffmann as a character has been negligible in the French representations of the regular companies. He was a hero to command interest, as Mr. Harold interpreted him. After Hoffmann, the most vital portrait was that of Antonia, done by Miss Teyte. A real individuality for once was Niklausse, done by Mme. Howard. None of the studies except that of the tenor and that of the soprano in the Antonia episode had marks of high distinction upon them; but the singing was generally good, the little message of Miss Henry deserving praise along with the rest. In the orchestra there was delightful horn playing and there was general good understanding on the part of musicians and conductor of Offenbach's color and rhythm, notwithstanding a tendency to a grandiose style of accompaniment.

CHICAGO MUSIC

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill.—For the first time in many seasons the year of music, offered by the Orchestral Association of Chicago, began with another conductor than Frederick Stock occupying the director's place. It is not necessary to enter again upon the delicate sense of what is proper and fitting which led Mr. Stock to retire temporarily from his position—a retirement which will end when he becomes legally an American citizen—and which resulted in the appointment of Eric DeLamarter as his substitute. It will be more to the point to make known that which was accomplished by Mr. Stock's successor.

That Mr. DeLamarter is a musician of more than ordinary intelligence and skill already had been made clear to connoisseurs in these parts before the trustees of the Orchestral Association decided to let him work his will with the performers in Orchestra Hall. As organist and director of music at the Fourth Presbyterian Church, he had built into the scheme of things there a highly remarkable edifice of art. He had figured as the composer of several important works—among them a symphony—in the programs of the organization which at present he directs. For a season he led that choral aggregation which, under the name "Musical Art Society," has tossed rather precariously upon the sea of public esteem. Mr. DeLamarter, in short, has done a number of things and has done them well.

To stand before the fastidious patrons of one of the foremost orchestras in the world, and particularly to stand there as the successor of a conductor whose achievements had been amazing, was an opportunity, to be sure, but not altogether a comfortable one. Mr. DeLamarter may or may not have felt perturbed, but he succeeded at least in convincing his audiences on Oct. 11 and 12, the opening concerts of the season, that those who sit in the high places of the council chamber in Orchestra Hall had not put confidence in him in vain.

The newcomer is not one of the wild-eyed, temperamental school. His manner is quiet, but clearly he has ideas and he knows how to impose them upon the players who sit before and around him. Conducting, after all, involves more than the waving of a stick. Mr. DeLamarter was able at this first concert to pull aside the curtain which shuts off the message of the composer from those who fain would grasp it. He interpreted as well as led. He was able even to give a certain factitious interest to music which is not inherently interesting.

The pièce de résistance of the program was the D minor symphony by Franck. This was one of the chargers on which Frederick Stock has led his orchestra to great victories of art. His successor offered an engaging reading of the work, a reading that accentuated the reflective rather than the dramatic attributes of it. Previous to the composition by Franck, Mr. DeLamarter presented Berlioz' flashy but not particularly stimulating, overture to "Benvenuto Cellini." The second division of the concert began with Tschaikowsky's overture, "Romeo and Juliet." Here, one must believe, the conductor could have made more of the sweep and surge of the Russian master's emotion. It was a good, a careful, performance—but, perhaps, it was too careful. An admirable performance was given of Glière's symphonic poem, "The Sirens." Mr. DeLamarter grasped the tragic mood of the piece and made an impressive reproduction of it. At the end came Victor Herbert's "Irish Rhapsody." Brilliantly scored, the rhapsody is at once an achievement and a disappointment. It demonstrates the composer's mastery of the medium in which he paints—and there is glowing color in the piece—but it demonstrates, as some other works by Mr. Herbert have demonstrated, that he is lacking in taste. Some of the most beautiful tunes in all folk song are to be found in Irish art; the writer of the "Irish Rhapsody" discovered only those whose triviality was marked.

The Sunday concerts began Oct. 13 with a recital given by John McCormack at the Auditorium. Mr. McCormack's house was a vast one. As for the program—it was as always it has been. There were Irish songs and a war song or two and there were lyrics by the masters. With such music fortunes can be made; not by writing, but by singing it.

ST. LOUIS NOTES

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

ST. LOUIS, Mo. — The board of management of the Missouri State Federation of Musical Clubs at a recent session here framed and adopted a constitution and by-laws and mapped out the work of committees.

The State Federation embraces music study clubs, choral societies, festival associations, orchestra associations, music teachers' organizations, community and chorus associations, together with individual members, including artists, students and those interested in the advancement of music. Its purpose is to create an established center for the musical organizations of the State and to promote a spirit of cooperation between music clubs and for the general advancement of music. The work of the community music department will be to encourage the organization of musical clubs throughout the State, eventually combining all in a State Festival Association. An important phase is the direction of a traveling musical library for circulation in the smaller towns and in the rural districts. The public school department will take up the work of making music an accredited part of the public school curriculum.

An artists' information bureau will be established, that there may be an exchange of talent among clubs, a list of artists available for club concerts and recitals being kept on file. The state orchestra and opera department will devote its energies to securing a legislative appropriation next winter for the maintenance of a state orchestra, and will endeavor to create a sentiment for the giving of operas in English.

The contest department has planned a state contest to be held in Kansas City sometime in January. Young professionals who have received their musical education in America will be entitled to compete for the privilege of participating in the national contest to be held in Peterboro, N. H., next June.

GERMAN MUSIC OUT OF SONGBOOKS

Des Moines Investigation Revealed 96 Songs of German Origin in Use in Schools

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

DES MOINES, Ia.—Action has been taken by the superintendent of the Des Moines public schools, Z. C. Thornburg, to eliminate all German music from the school songbook series.

Such songs as "My Fatherland" and "The Watch on the Rhine" have been cut out of the song books and all teachers have been ordered to discontinue the use of all songs composed or written by German authors.

The Soldiers Fathers League of Des Moines asked for an investigation of the music sung in the Des Moines schools. They selected Prof. M. L. Bartlett of this city, a musician of wide reputation, to investigate the matter, and his report will be of general interest.

"My examination of the First, Second and Third Readers," he says, "reveals the fact that the First Reader contains 26 German songs, the Second Reader 34, the Third Reader 45, making in all 96 songs of distinctly German origin. Some of these songs have the name of the composer, while others are noted under the head of "German Tune," "German Air," "German Melody," "German Folk-Tune," "From the German." Some of the words have been composed to the music, while other words are translated from the German.

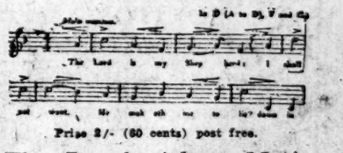
"I notice upon examination that neither England, France, Italy or Russia is represented with its national air, while Germany is so represented. Music of other nations than our own fill up the larger part of the books, such, for instance, as Scandinavian, Russian, Hungarian, Polish, Bohemian, Turkish, with a sprinkling of French and English."

The action of Superintendent Thornburg has met with universal approval here in Des Moines, and it is predicted that other schools in Iowa and elsewhere will take similar action.

JEWISH MUSIC IN CHICAGO

Special to The Christian Science Monitor from its Western Bureau

CHICAGO, Ill. — Announcement is made by H. Schneid, organizer for the United Hebrew Trades, and M. Seskind, manager of the Jewish Daily World, that Jewish labor organizations of Chicago are arranging a series of musical concerts for the winter. The purpose of the concerts, it is said, is to develop the desire for fine music. At the first concert Efrem Zimbalist, violinist, and Sophie Braslau, the opera singer, will give a joint recital.

NEW SONG:
The Lord Is My Shepherd
By JOSEPH H. ADAMS

Price 2/- (60 cents) post free.
The Joseph Adams Music Publishing Co.,
123 Colmore Row, BIRMINGHAM

Three Free Lectures
on the Fletcher Music Method will be given for Educators, Parents and Music Teachers by the originator, Mrs. Evelyn Fletcher-Copp, at her home studio, 31 York Terrace, Corey Hill, Brookline, on Tuesday, Oct. 22, 29th and Nov. 5th, at 3 p. m. This system—the outcome of five years' study abroad—is a revolt against autocracy in Music. It unfetters the child, removes limitations, and leads him to express himself fearlessly and naturally in music rather than be a mere copiest of the "Great Masters." Teachers of this Method are more than Music Teachers—more than even true Educators in Music. Are they not doing patriotic work in a field that has ever been held in a mesmeric control by the common foe of Democracy? Invitations will be gladly sent upon application. Telephone Brookline 2477.

PIPE ORGANS
Of Superior Tone Quality
Organs of any required size or musical capacity built to order, according to the most approved methods.
It will pay you to investigate. Send for catalog and information.
Hinners Organ Co., Pekin, Ill.

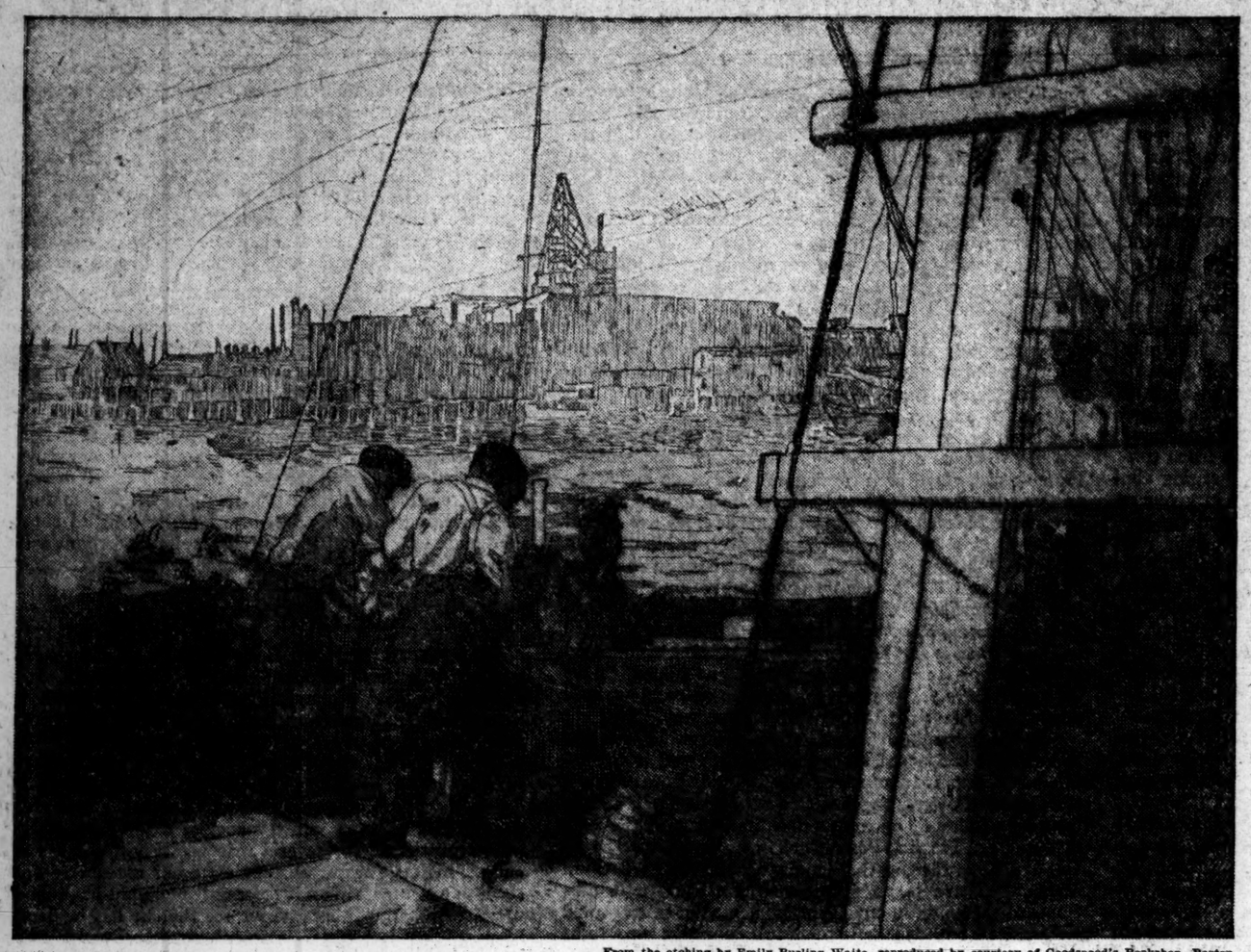
QRS Autograph Hand Played MUSIC ROLLS
Recording the individual peculiarities of touch and phrasing of the original performer. For sale by dealers.
Q. R. S. COMPANY
410 Fine Arts Building, Chicago.

THE McMillin Music Co.
CLEVELAND, OHIO
EVERYTHING MUSICAL
Special attention given to those seeking appropriate selections for voice culture or special occasions. Mail orders filled.
MISS E. KELLOGG in charge.

Make SCALE STUDY interesting and profitable by using
Practical Scale Builder
By ROBERT J. RING. Price 25c.
Teaches pupils to THINK, CONSTRUCT and KNOW scales ACCURATELY and DEFINITELY.
CLAYTON F. SUMMY CO.,
Music Publishers
64 E. Van Buren Street. Chicago

ELIZABETH STOKES
Soprano—Concert Artist
Suite 633, Fine Arts Building, CHICAGO
Tel. Hyde Park 1402

THE HOME FORUM



From the etching by Emily Burling Waite, reproduced by courtesy of Goodspeed's Bookshop, Boston

Schooners, Gloucester, Massachusetts

Harvey waked to find the "first half" at breakfast, the fo'c'sle door drawn to a crack, and every square inch of the schooner singing its own tune. . . . Up and up the fo'c'sle climbed, yearning and surging and quivering, and then, with a clear, sickle-like swoop, came down into the seas. He could hear the flaring bows cut and squelch, and there was a pause ere the divided waters came down on the deck above, like a volley of buckshot. Followed the woolly sound of the cable in the hawse-hole; a grunt and squeal of the windlass; a yaw, a punt, and a kick, and the We're Here gathered herself to repeat the motions. . . .

There were the makings of an hour-long discussion of the kind that fishermen love, where the talk runs in shouting circles and no one proves anything at the end, had not Dan struck up the cheerful rhyme:

"Up jumped the mackerel with his striped back.
Reef in the mainsail, and haul on the tack;
For it's windy weather—"

Here Long Jack joined in:

"And it's blowy weather;
When the winds begin to blow, pipe all hands together!" . . .

Tom Platt leaned down to a locker, and brought up an old white fiddle. Manuel's eye glistened, and from somewhere behind the pawl-post he drew out a tiny guitar-like thing with wire strings, which he called a nachette.

"'Tis a concert," said Long Jack. . . . "A reg'lar Boston concert."

There was a burst of spray as the hatch opened, and Disko, in yellow oil-skins descended.

"Ye're just in time, Disko." . . . His excuses were cut short by Tom Platt launching into a most dolorous tune, like unto the moaning of the winds and the creaking of masts. With his eyes fixed on the beams above, Disko began this ancient, ancient ditty, Tom Platt flourishing all round him to make the tune and words fit a little:

"There is a crack packet, crack packet o' fame,
She sails from Noo York, an' the Dreadnaught's her name.
You may talk o' your fliers—Swallow-tail and Black Ball—
But the Dreadnaught's the packet that can beat them all. . . . "

There were scores of verses, for he worked the Dreadnaught every mile of the way between Liverpool and New York as conscientiously as though he were on her deck, and the accordion pumped and the fiddle squeaked beside him.

Tom Platt followed with something about "the rough and tough McGinn, who would pilot the vessel in." . . .

Then Manuel touched the jangling, jarring little nachette to a queer tune, and sang something in Portuguese about "Nina, innocente!" ending with a full-handed sweep that brought the song up with a jerk. Then Disko obliged with his second song to an old-fashioned creaky tune, and all joined in the chorus. This is one stanza:

"Now Aprile is over and melted the snow,
And outer Noo Bedford we shortly must tow;
Yes, out o' Noo Bedford we shortly must clear,
We're the whalers that never see wheat in the ear."

Here the fiddle went very softly for a while by itself, and then:

"Wheat-in-the-ear, my true-love's posy blowin';
Wheat-in-the-ear, we're goin' off to sea;
Wheat-in-the-ear, I left you fit for sowin';
When I come back a loaf o' bread you'll be!"

That made Harvey almost weep, though he could not tell why. But it was much worse when the cook dropped the potatoes and held out his hand for the fiddle. Still leaning against the locker door he struck into a tune that was like something very bad but sure to happen whatever you did. After a little he sang a little in an unknown tongue, his big chin down on the fiddle-tail, white eyeballs glaring in the lamplight. Harvey swung out of his bunk to hear better; and amid the straining of the timbers and the wash of the waters the tune crooned and moaned on, like lea surf in a blind fog, till it ended with a wail.

". . . That gives me the blue creevies," said Dan. "What in thunder is it?"

"The song of Fin McCoul," said the cook, "when he was going to Norway." His English was not thick, but all clear-cut, as though it came from a phonograph.

"Faith, I've been to Norway, but I didn't make that unwholesim noise. 'Tis like some of the old songs, though," said Long Jack, sighing.—Kipling's "Captains Courageous."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

FREDERICK DIXON, EDITOR

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper and articles for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

MEMBER OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

The Associated Press is exclusively entitled to the use for republication of all news dispatches credited to it or not otherwise credited in this paper and also the local news published herein.

All rights of republication of special dispatches herein are reserved to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

PREPAID SUBSCRIPTION PRICE TO EVERY COUNTRY IN THE WORLD

One Year....$9.00 Six Months...$4.50
Three Months.$2.25 One Month... 75c
Single copies 3 cents.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

Those who may desire to purchase THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR regularly from any particular news stand where it is not now on sale, are requested to notify The Christian Science Publishing Society.

POSTAGE REQUIRED FOR REMAILING

	In North America	In Other Countries
Up to 16 pages	1 cent	2 cents
Up to 24 pages	2 cents	3 cents
Up to 32 pages	2 cents	4 cents

Advertising charges given on application. The right to decline any advertisement is reserved.

NEWS BUREAUX

EUROPEAN BUREAU, Amberley House, Norfolk Street, Strand, London.
WASHINGTON BUREAU, 921-2 Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.
EASTERN BUREAU, 21 East 40th Street, New York City.
SOUTHERN BUREAU, 505 Connally Building, Atlanta, Georgia.
WESTERN BUREAU, Suite 1213 Peoples Gas Building, Chicago.
PACIFIC COAST BUREAU, 1100 First National Bank Building, San Francisco.
CANADIAN BUREAU, 702 Hope Chambers, Ottawa, Ontario.
AUSTRALASIAN BUREAU, 360 Collins Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia.

ADVERTISING OFFICES

New York City, 21 East 40th St.
Chicago, 1213 Peoples Gas Bldg.
Kansas City, 711A Commerce Trust Bldg.
San Francisco, 1100 First Nat'l Bank Bldg.
Los Angeles, 1115 Story Bldg.
Seattle, 619 Joshua Green Bldg.
London, Amberley House, Norfolk Street, Strand

Published by

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, U.S.A.

Sole publishers of

all authorized Christian Science literature, including

"THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE JOURNAL,"
"CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SENTINEL,"
"DER HEROLD DER CHRISTIAN SCIENCE,"
"LE HERAUT DE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE."

The Hail Storm

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When the silver sky fel. down,
Knocking on my roof,
All the world was silver web,
Silver warp and woof;
Silver threads spun in the air;
Silver drops flew everywhere;
Balls of silver struck the ground,
Flashing as they bounced around;
Bells of silver, tinkling, rang
On the window-pane;
Delicate, the silver clang
Of hail amid the rain;
Windy buglers, trumpet notes
Blew from out the silver throats.

On my hill, the climbing pines
Took the silver hue;
And the trees, in marching lines,
In my valley, too;
Far beyond, as eye could reach,
Crowded mountains, each on each,
Sheltering from the silver storm,
Keeping one another warm;
Silver-lead and silver-gray,
Curved their peaks to far away.

Presently a space of blue
Peeped out, clear and shining,
At the gleaming veil that lay—
Fallen sky and silver day—
Clouds, now travel on your way—
You've lost your silver lining!

Poe's Melodic Quality

A national literature must have many notes, and Poe struck some which in pure melodic quality had not been heard before. As literary interests broaden, and the provincial point of view gives place, the American estimate of Poe will approach more nearly the foreign estimate. That estimate was based mainly on a recognition of Poe's artistic quality and of the marked individuality of his work. Lowell and Longfellow continued the old literary traditions; Poe seemed to make a new tradition. . . . The artist always pushes back the boundaries a little, and opens a window here and there through which the imagination looks out upon the world of which it dreams, but which it sees so rarely; and we are not prone to mete out with mathematical exactness our praise of those who set us free. If we lose our heads for a time when Kipling comes with his vital touch, his passionate interest in living, the harm is not great. Poe may have been over-valued by some of his eager French and German disciples, but after all deductions are made, their judgment was nearer the mark than ours has been; and it was nearer the mark because their conception of literature was more inclusive and adequate.—Hamilton W. Mabie.

Lives That Serve

The lives that serve the eternal verities
Alone do mold mankind. Pleasure and pride
Sparkle awhile and perish, as the spray
Toppling across the crest of cavernous seas
Is impotent to hasten or delay
The everlasting surges of the tide.

—John H. Ingham.

The Mir in a Siberian Village

In his book, "Siberia," first published some six years ago, M. P. Price gives an interesting picture of village life in one of the outlying Slav colonies of the Yenisei basin.

"One afternoon I wandered out from the village in another direction. . . . Turning my steps toward the cultivated lands, I found here and there upon the natural meadow strips of rough plow, where the peasants had been scratching the surface for their spring corn. I now came across one or two log huts where the peasants were storing their implements, and where they sometimes sheltered for the night instead of going home. A man's plot of land is often three or four miles from the village, and so it becomes quite an expedition when he goes forth for the day to attend to its cultivation. But the Siberian peasant is too well off to take life other than leisurely. He starts for his field in the early morning, driving his cart with two or three horses. He scratches his ground lazily all day, and if the weather is fine during spring sowing and autumn reaping he rests for the night in his little hut. But at other times of the year he leaves his land severely alone. No hoeing or weeding is done, and during the summer no one looks at or tends his patches of wheat or rye, for often he goes fishing or seeking gold in the wild country along the frontier.

"Now I came to an open forest glade surrounded by graceful birch and a few somber pines. Everything here was wild and primitive, and nature was bursting through from underneath the superficial work of man. Down the glade might be seen little copses of willow and wild cherry, while in a marsh beyond stood a heron, statue-like, watching the fish in the stagnant pools. Nature was undergoing her first discipline. An old Siberian peasant was leisurely plowing the rich, black soil with the aid of a horse and an old-fashioned wooden plow. The worker did not seem surprised when I appeared from out of the forest glade and approached him. . . . 'Your land is rich and gives much bread?' I asked. 'Neechevo,' was the reply, which is the usual blank expression signifying neither approval nor disapproval. 'Is this your land?' 'I and my brothers have it together,' he answered. 'And how many pounds of corn can you grow here?' . . . 'This land is new,' he said, 'and sometimes gives two hundred pounds on the desyatin, but we have some old land over there and that only gives one hundred pounds; if the frost comes in the autumn it gives less. That old land has given us our bread for many summers past. It must have rest now. So I work on this land, which has not been touched before and is still young.'"

"The evening was now coming on, and the old man and I began to think of making for home," the writer goes on to relate. "The plow was thereupon left, and the horse was tied to the rough cart. 'Ride home with me,' he said, 'for the way is long and darkness is coming.' Soon another party of peasants who had been plowing some land beyond joined in. And so a party of five peasants and myself squatted on a rough, open cart and jogged steadily in the darkness back to the little village. As we went I asked them more about the system under which they held their land. 'The land,' they said, 'is common (obshchee); we all have a right to our part of it.' 'To whom do you pay your taxes?' I asked. 'To the "Obshchestvo,"' they replied, and by this I knew they meant the village commune. 'We are the commune,' they continued, 'and we can divide up the land as we wish when we have paid our taxes to the "Nachalnick." In some districts they distribute the land so that each man gets a fresh piece every few years.' 'Have you had your portion of land for long?' I asked. 'Fifteen years ago we divided the land, and I and my brothers have kept our land since then.'"

"Next day I happened to stroll past a little wooden house in the middle of the street over the door of which was written the words 'Selsky Upravlenye.' As I happened to know one of the peasants who was sitting on the doorstep outside, I stopped and began to chat with him. I soon discovered that this little house was the meeting-place of the 'Mir,' or commune. When I heard that there was at that moment a meeting of the commune, I readily accepted an invitation to go inside and hear what was going on. On a row of wooden benches round the three sides of the room sat some two dozen hairy and venerable peasants. At a writing desk in the middle of the room sat a youth, to whom I was introduced as the 'pizar,' or secretary. He was an academic person, with considerable ideas of his self-importance, and at his side sat a member with the weight of some threescore years upon his head. He was the 'staresta,' or chief elder of the village. A sort of select committee of the commune was sitting to consider the question of some taxes which had been claimed by the Krestyansky Nachalnick, or official in charge of peasant affairs, for certain lands recently reclaimed from the forest. I suggested to the staresta that I might be intruding on their private business, but was reassured and offered a seat behind him, where, like a foreign representative in the strangers' gallery, I listened to this little village parliament.

"The conduct of the business seemed rather informal, and more like a friendly chat on a topic of common interest. But sometimes a speaker poured forth his views at length with gesture and no small volubility, reached his rhetorical climax, and ended with a little peroration. They were true Slavs, and even the severity of the Siberian climate did not freeze the stream of eloquence or chill the power of rhetoric which always seems to characterize the Russians.

"Here then were the Hampdens of this remote Siberian village, sitting in conclave to withstand the little tyrants of their fields. And as I listened I wondered whether here in this village parliament there might not be some mute inglorious Milton, or a Cromwell eager to sweep away abuses. But for the fact that they were buried in the recesses of this remote spot, why should not some of them rise to fame and have a share of the pomp and glory of the world?

"'Let not ambition mock their useful toil,
Their homely joys and destinies obscure,
Nor grandeur hear with a disdainful smile
The short and simple annals of the poor.'

"After talking for some ten minutes they agreed that one of their number should meet the peasant official to settle the claims of taxation, but I noticed that no vote was taken, and the opinion of the meeting was arrived at by mutual agreement."

From "A Pageant of Siena"

The old red-towered walls climb round the hills
On which Siena stands in lonely state,
Scanning the ridgy plain, where gleam no rills
And loom no towns, but only endless lines
Of livid, furrowed hillocks which the great
White plowing bullocks speck. From gate to gate
A few tall cypresses and scattered pines
Climb, too, where, guarding streets that silence fills,
The old, red-towered walls climb round the hills.

Silent and empty in the August glare,
The old depopulated city sleeps;
Its dizzy belfry stabs the fiery air
Into the sky's inexorable blue;
Across its great scooped, shell-shaped square there creeps
No living soul, nor up the high paved steeps
That are its streets; perhaps a cart sways through
Its dusty gates, behind a huge-horned pair,
Creaking and empty in the August glare.

O for the pageantry of olden days,
Thou silent square!—ye palaces that wind
Up to the still cathedral, where the rays,
Now gentler, kiss the marble and the gold!

—Eugene Lee-Hamilton.

Religion and Conduct

Religion is something which a man cannot invent for himself, nor keep to himself. If it does not show in his conduct, it does not exist in his heart. If he has just barely enough of it to save himself alone, it is doubtful whether he has even enough for that. Religion ought to bring out and intensify the flavor of all that is best in manhood, and make it fit, to use Wordsworth's noble phrase:

"For human nature's daily food."

Good citizens, honest workmen, cheerful comrades, true friends, gentle men—that is what the product should be. Henry van Dyke.

"No Man Eat Fruit of Thee Hereafter For Ever"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT CAN hardly be insisted upon too often that it is the teaching of the unreality of matter that separates Christian Science from any other teaching the world has ever known, always excepting that of Jesus the Christ. Mrs. Eddy makes this beyond words plain on page 9 of "Unity of Good," when she writes, "What is the cardinal point of the difference in my metaphysical system? This: that *by knowing the unreality of disease, sin, and death*, you demonstrate the allness of God. This difference wholly separates my system from all others. The reality of these so-called existences I deny, because they are not to be found in God, and this system is built on Him as the sole cause. It would be difficult to name any previous teachers, save Jesus and his apostles, who have thus taught."

Now it must, at the very outset, be observed that Mrs. Eddy, whose use of words is scientific, and consequently exact, does not deal, in this passage, with any academic abstractions. The word she uses is know, and knowledge is necessarily scientific, a knowing arrived at by demonstration, and not a mere belief or argument from inference. It is the equivalent of the Greek word ἐπίγνωσις which occurs all through the New Testament, but the significance of which, especially in such passages as ἐπίγνωσις τοῦ Θεοῦ, or scientific knowledge of God, has been almost ingeniously avoided by those who have been termed orthodox translators. God, however, in the very necessity of things, is Truth, and a scientific knowledge of Truth is a demonstrated understanding and mastery of phenomena such as Jesus exhibited, again and again, in his miracles, or, to adopt the correct equivalent of the Greek, signs or demonstrations. But if any person will review these miracles, merely by name, he will at once discover that, in their very nature, they predicate the unreality of matter,—the turning of the water into wine; the feeding of the thousands; the raising of the dead; the passage across the lake; the walking on the water; or the finding of the tribute money.

Is it not obvious, then, that Jesus' demonstrations were effected through a scientific knowledge of the unreality of matter? How otherwise could he have walked on the water, fed the multitudes, or found the tribute money? The answer of orthodoxy is to beg the question by the introduction of the word supernatural. But the word miracle, tortured into supernatural, does not occur in the whole New Testament. It is the method of escape selected by what Huxley would have termed a "mired" theology. Neither of the words in the New Testament translated miracle ever had a bowing acquaintance with the supernatural. They express the divinely natural referred to by Jesus when he said, "Ye shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free." Free from the limitations of believing in the limitations of matter, through a scientific knowledge of God, of Principle, which demonstrated matter as an illusion, and proved that the only substance was Spirit. Now this, up to a point, is the contention of all idealistic teaching in natural science. Matter, from the time of Plato until today, has been regarded by the idealists as a mental phenomenon. But the idealists have balked at their own conclusions. It never seems to have occurred to them that, if matter was "a state of mind," anybody who knew enough could walk on the water or find the tribute money. All they had to do was to know the truth about the water and the silver, and that truth would free them from the limitations of their false belief.

But the fact is that they could not demonstrate their knowledge because it was based on a false hypothesis: namely, that the mind of force which produced the phenomena of matter was itself a reality. They were attempting to derive an unreality from a reality, which is absurd. The truth which would have freed them, at any time, was something entirely different. That truth Jesus summed up in his remarkable statement, rendered completely meaningless, centuries ago, by scholasticism, to the effect that evil never really existed, or as he put it, in the idiomatic language of his country and hour, personified evil, or the devil, abode not in the truth. Here then, again, the demonstrable fact of the unreality of evil and its concomitant, matter, the antithesis of Spirit, constituted the exact or scientific knowledge of Truth which was to free the world from the limitations of material ignorance.

How Jesus fed the multitude, then, was through his knowledge of Science, his realization of the metaphysical fact that the loaves and fishes were mental phenomena as unlimited as the range of the knowledge producing them. It is quite true that the loaves and fishes, as seen by the multitude, were a material answer to a material necessity, but it has to be remembered that it is nearer Principle to eat and live, even under the belief that food is material, than to starve and die. Thus Mrs. Eddy writes, on page 442 of Science and Health, "Christ, Truth, gives mortals temporary food and clothing until the material, transformed with the ideal, disappears, and man is clothed and fed spiritually." The only excuse for any material manifestation is, then, that it fills some temporary requirement in the course of the human struggle to exchange a false and fleeting material sense of things for the knowledge of the permanent, spiritual, and actual. "And on the morrow, when they were come from Bethany, he was hungry: and seeing a fig tree afar off having leaves, he came, if haply he might find any thing thereon: and when he came to it, he found nothing but leaves; for the time of figs was not yet. And Jesus answered and said unto it, No man eat fruit of thee hereafter for ever."

Is it not plain that the man who realized matter to be so completely a human concept that he could walk upon the water or enter through closed doors, that he could produce the tribute in the fish's mouth, and reproduce the barley loaves and fishes so unlimitedly that baskets full of the fragments remained, recognized so completely the unreality of matter that in destroying the barren fig tree, he merely removed a mental impression of barrenness, which could only be harmful to every human intelligence imbibing, from its evidence, such a belief? Of what use was the barren fig tree, cumbering the earth, to any man? It was, indeed, worse than useless, for it was a constant suggestion, to those about it, of unfruitfulness. It was only fit, as the Baptist declared, in a different connection, to be hewn down, and cast into the fire. How Jesus dealt with it the Gospels tell. "And in the morning, as they passed by, they saw the fig tree dried up from the roots. And Peter calling to remembrance saith unto him, Master, behold, the fig tree which thou cursedst is withered away."

The answer of Jesus to those who have ears to hear, is one of the most tremendous he ever made. Not only did it contain, in the comparison of the mountain to the fig tree, the clearest and most uncompromising declaration of the unreality of matter, but it based the demonstration of this on the individual's faith, which, the Apostle James has insisted, is dead unless justified by demonstration: "And Jesus answering saith unto them, Have faith in God. For verily I say unto you, That whosoever shall say unto this mountain, Be thou removed, and be thou cast into the sea; and shall not doubt in his heart, but shall believe that those things which he saith shall come to pass; he shall have whatsoever he saith."

What Mankind Will Be

The airs of heaven blow o'er us,
And visions rise before us,
Of what mankind will be—
Pure, generous, grand, and free.
—Whittier.

SCIENCE AND HEALTH

With Key to the Scriptures

By

MARY BAKER EDDY

THE original standard and only Textbook on Christian Science Mind-healing, in one volume of 700 pages, may be read, borrowed or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world.

It is published in the following styles and bindings:

Cloth	$3.00
Ooze sheep, vest pocket edition, Bible paper	3.00
Full leather, stiff cover (same paper and size as cloth edition)	4.00
Morocco, pocket edition (Oxford India Bible paper)	5.00
Levant (heavy Oxford India Bible paper)	6.00
Large Type Edition, leather (heavy Oxford India Bible paper)	7.50

FRENCH TRANSLATION

Alternate pages of English and French

Cloth	$3.50
Morocco, pocket edition	5.50

GERMAN TRANSLATION

Alternate pages of English and German

Cloth	$3.50
Morocco, pocket edition	5.50

Where no Christian Science Reading Room is available the book will be sent at the above prices, express or postage prepaid, on either domestic or foreign shipments.

Remittance by money order or by draft on New York or Boston should accompany all orders and be made payable to The Christian Science Publishing Society.

The other works of Mrs. Eddy may also be read, borrowed or purchased at Christian Science Reading Rooms, or a complete list with descriptions and prices will be sent upon application.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

BOSTON, U. S. A.

Sole publishers of all authorized Christian Science literature

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

BOSTON, U.S.A., SATURDAY, OCT. 19, 1918

EDITORIALS

The Strange Case of Herr Maximilian and the Zukunft

IF ANY person in the allied nations imagines that the peace offensive is over, it can only be said that that person understands the German method extremely indifferently. The peace offensive is not over, it may be said to be now only seriously beginning. The crude emergence of the pinchbeck dove, from the ark in the Leipzigerstrasse, has unquestionably proved a failure, and that largely owing to the perversity of the President of the United States, in refusing to be fooled. But the end is not yet. The cry was to be that monarchial England and the bourgeois republic of France were standing in the way of a socialistic reunion of all the peoples with Germany, but the uncompromising opposition of the democracy of the United States, with Mr. Gompers standing shoulder to shoulder with the President, in a repudiation of obviously insincere peace offers, sent the Leipzigerstrasse dove clanking its wings back to the war ark, having found nowhere in the allied countries for the sole of its foot to rest.

So now the metallic olive branch is shifted into the mouth of a new dove, this time with the head of Maximilian Harden, and, as a result, Herr Harden comes forward with a plea for a League of Nations, which "the noblest intellects have always striven for," a League which will include a new Germany, ruled by a Kaiser who will enjoy his crown not so much by divine right as by the will of his people. For, Herr Harden explains, the Kaiser fully grasps realities, and is prepared to accept the reality which is exchanging the dominion of an autocratic oligarchy for the dominion of the people. Thus, von Tirpitz was unquestionably a great naval administrator, but though he built up a powerful navy it was by a policy disastrous to the nation; and thus, political reactionaries, like Dr. von Kühlmann and his ally Count Czernin, can be described by a no more fitting term than that of political card sharpers. Now the pen which gives form to such words may be the pen of Maximilian Harden, but the voice which dictated them to him was the voice of the Wilhelmstrasse. In plainer English, it is a perfectly true instinct which induced Mr. Wile to include Maximilian Harden, "journalist and matador," in the ranks of the men around the Kaiser.

The matador, in the Spanish bull ring, is the person chosen to give the coup de grâce to the bull. However, though Mr. Wile adopted the sobriquet, he probably did not see the full significance of it, namely that Maximilian Harden, journalistic matador, has appeared in the world arena, for the purpose, if possible, of killing the military offensive against Germany, and so bringing about a German peace. The fact is that the editor of the Zukunft is either a political weathercock of the craziest type, or else he is the captain of the "Viper Press." It was in October, 1892, that the first number of the Zukunft was issued, and in a few months it was evident that a new voice had been raised, in Berlin journalism, which was likely to make itself heard far beyond the streets of the Prussian capital. So, obviously, thought Bismarck, the master, in his day, of the "Viper Press." Accordingly, one day Maximilian Harden journeyed to Canossa, in other words to Prince Bismarck's country house at Friedrichsruh, and from that day Harden was Bismarck's man, albeit Bismarck was a broken chancellor.

But it was, of course, the campaign of the Zukunft against the imperial camarilla that made Harden a power in Germany. If he had not first cleansed the imperial stables, and so shown how dangerous an enemy he could be, he never would have served the Prussian Eurystheus for the twelve years which followed. Everybody remembers that terrific duel, in the year 1907, when the editor of the Zukunft fought in open court what has been termed the Round Table of the War Lord. How he crushed one after another, Kuno von Moltke, the Commandant of Berlin, Wilhelm von Hohenau, the aide-de-camp of the Kaiser, and Philip zu Eulenburg, the imperial confidant: pointing his finger at von Moltke, and thundering in answer to the judge's plea for a settlement, "There is no possibility of any compromise on this earth, between that man and me!" It is one thing, however, to bring off a successful action against a set of moral criminals: it is quite another thing to continue to beard the imperial lion in his den. And so the world has seen the strange case of Maximilian Harden, today a political Jekyll and tomorrow a political Hyde, and has wondered what the explanation was. Yet the explanation was, perhaps, not a peculiarly subtle one, and may be read in the sudden appearance of Herr Harden as the latest, and probably most dangerous carrier of the political olive branch. For here is the democratic Harden, who has been twice imprisoned in a fortress for lese-majesty, the exponent of a limited monarchy and a League of Nations, the sponsor even of a Kaiser who has faced the realities, and is prepared to accept a crown from his people instead of by divine right, pleading for a League of Nations to include Germany.

In such circumstances it is as well to look into Herr Harden's record during the war, and to see how it is that a government which has known how to silence a Liebknecht, for speaking from a barrel in the Potsdamer-Platz, has permitted a Harden the liberty of the press. In December, 1914, when the flag of kultur appeared, to the superficial, to be climbing to the masthead of the world, Maximilian Harden was the very apostle, not merely of Germany's place in the sun, but of Germany's right to the whole sunlight. "Now we know," he wrote ecstatically, "what the war is for," and he proceeded to explain that it was to enable Germany to control the Channel, to add the Belgian Netherlands to the Fatherland, and to do with Luxemburg what had been done with Alsace-Lorraine. In other words to put scraps of paper in the fire, and to treat countries and people like farms and cattle. "Never," he wound up emphatically, "was a war more just; it will conquer new provinces for the majesty of the noble German spirit." Tempora mutantur, however, in the words of the ancient Latin proverb. And so, in the year 1918, when an enraged world was beginning to bundle Germany across her own frontiers, entirely unceremoniously, Herr Harden had a change of heart. It can hardly be realized that the Zukunft, which barely four years before had declared that the war was the justest possible, and was intended, amongst other things, to embody Belgium in the German Empire, had at last discovered that "International law forbids Germany to retain even one pebble of Belgian streets, and commands Germany to restore Belgium to the conditions before invasion. Is Belgium, as a chancellor, as a state secretary, and an ambassador have confessed, an innocent victim of German self-defense? Then we have to ask its forgiveness and not force conditions upon it." Ask its forgiveness for waging the most just war that ever was waged? ask its forgiveness for adding it to a Fatherland which needs "land for our industries, and a road to the ocean"? Curious, is it not? And this in the name of international law which only in December, 1914, dictated that Germany should "remain in the Belgian Netherlands, to which we shall add the thin strip of coast up to the rear of Calais." What, it may be asked, had made the Jekyll of 1914 into the Hyde of 1918? The answer is perfectly simple,—the sword of the allied powers and the exigencies of the Imperial Government of Germany. Jekyll was Hyde in 1914 because that was the policy of the Wilhelmstrasse, but Hyde was Jekyll in 1918 because Marshal Foch was repeating Jena in Flanders, and the policy of the Wilhelmstrasse had changed accordingly.

And so today the conversion of Hyde is almost complete. For Hyde who was once the defender of the justest of wars for the purpose of tearing up scraps of paper, is today the Jekyll who discovers that the time has passed when a treaty can be regarded as a "scrap of paper." That is unquestionably so. And that being so it would be perhaps as well that Herr Maximilian Harden should disappear with his olive branch from the orbit of the last German peace drive.

No Compromise

IT WOULD be useless, as it is needless, to attempt to deny that the United States passed through some very uncomfortable hours early in the present week; uncomfortable, because great numbers of people, for no reason that they could satisfactorily explain to themselves or to others, were troubled with regard to what the President might, or would, say in reply to the German peace note, and because these people insisted upon unburdening their troubles upon others whose confidence in the President was unwavering.

Well, to make a long story short, the President in his reply said all that the most exacting of them could desire. He silenced criticism. The more candid among these citizens have frankly confessed that they were unjust to a man whose adherence to right has won the respect of the civilized world. The less candid have, at least, become quiet.

If the war is to be pushed harder than ever, the cost will be greater than ever. The armies in the field must be strengthened and supplied. More men must be sent oversea. More destroyers must be built. War work of all kinds must be accelerated. Winter is coming on and there must be immense expenditures to insure the comfort of the fighters at the front and the millions in training for the front.

The President has done his part, and he has done it well. His reply has won world-wide approval. Austria and Turkey realize that it is unanswerable, save by acceptance. Even in Germany it is seen to be conclusive. But it must be backed with force, force without stint. No other argument yet appeals to the Kaiser and the military caste. To yield means to them the end of autocracy on the face of the earth.

The President, let it be repeated, has done his part. Have those who feared he would fail to do it done theirs? If they have not, will they do it now? There is one way in which they can make reparation for any injustice they have done the Chief Magistrate: they can subscribe to the fourth Liberty Loan; if they have already subscribed, they can increase their subscriptions.

Every right-minded person in the world desires that a just peace shall be secured at the earliest moment possible. It was to secure peace that the United States went to war. An entirely satisfactory peace is in sight. It may be forced upon the war lords before the winter is over, even before the winter sets in; but to reach this happy consummation the United States, from this moment onward, must make war upon the peace disturbers of the world with greater energy than ever before. In this supreme effort to crush out Prussianism and all that it stands for, completely and finally, every one under the Stars and Stripes must help, and the way for all to help at this hour is through the fourth Liberty Loan. Those who have not the cash to buy bonds can buy bonds on time, but, whether they buy for cash or buy on credit, the time to buy is now.

The Austrian Hand

ONE of the most remarkable features in the progress of the Central Powers, during the last four years, has been the steady and remorseless way in which every detail of their plan has been disclosed. A revelation here and a revelation there, often apparently utterly disconnected, and then, one day, would come some disclosure which would at once link up with many others, previously made, and yet another far-reaching, deeply devised plot against human liberty in some direction would stand completely revealed. No better instance of this could, perhaps, be afforded than the Austro-German plan for dealing with the "Slav menace." The wholesale massacres perpetrated in Poland, Serbia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, and Croatia, the decimation of the Tzech regiments, the ruthless devastation of the Slav lands on all sides, seemed at first just animal madness without method, no more in fact than that "senseless Berserker fury," of which Heine so clearly foresaw the German was capable. Recent events, however, in Slav lands as elsewhere, have shown that the German cannot even lay claim to blind passion as an excuse for his outrages; that most of them have, in fact, been executed on a carefully devised plan, worked out long ago, in the quiet of some official department at a time when the world was at peace.

The Austro-German plan for dealing with the Slav was partially disclosed a few weeks ago by the Tzech National Council in Rome. The council declared that just as Germany, from the beginning of the war, had ready the plan of the banker Rathenau, the Kaiser's friend, a plan for exploitation of all the occupied countries, Belgium, Northern France, Venetia, Serbia, and Poland, so another plan was put into execution at the beginning of the war by which the Slavs were to be decimated by means of persecutions, massacre, and hunger. How this plan had been carried out was made known by an Austrian deputy of the Reichsrat in a speech at Bistrice, near Laibach. The subject of his address was, What are we to do with the Slavs? and answering his question he said: "Decimate their numbers and cause divisions amongst them." He then went on to give figures showing how the Slavs of Serbia, Bosnia-Herzegovina, Dalmatia, Gorizia, Poland, and Russia had been decimated by hunger and war. During the war, he said, 20,000,000 Slavs had perished. "We Germans," he added, "have destroyed Serbia, Montenegro, and Russia, and we will destroy the Slavs of Austria in the same way."

So much for the Austro-German avowal. The world has already had proof more than enough that it was no idle boast, but, as if to drive home the indictment against the Central Powers, the Austrian deputy's speech at Bistrice was followed by the terrible statement of the Slav deputy, Mr. Tresitch-Pavitschtch, who had himself suffered shamefully at the hands of the authorities in Vienna. There is no space in which to give details. Some of them are, in any event, unprintable; others could not be dealt with briefly if their full enormity were to be revealed. One fact, however, taken almost at random, may be given, and is sufficient, if it is remembered that it is only one of many thousands, and that it is typical of all the others. "General Potiorek, the Statthalter of Bosnia and Herzegovina," Mr. Tresitch-Pavitschtch said, "ordered the entire Serbian population on the frontiers of the two provinces to be removed to the interior. When Mount Rudo was reached the soldiery halted the procession of refugees, and compelled many of them to dig trenches and lie down in them with their families. Then they began shooting, taking one group at a time, so that those refugees who still survived could be made to fill in the trench over those that had fallen, and so save the soldiers the trouble." In this way whole districts were wiped out.

At such times as the present, it is important that such facts should be remembered, and that it should be clearly understood that the Austrian hand is no different from the German hand; that they are in fact the same hand, and that both must be rendered impotent in the world of the future, if that world is to be made safe for free peoples.

The St. Lawrence River

ONE of the interesting changes brought about by the war is the reversal of the St. Lawrence's rôle in history. Since its discovery by the French explorer-adventurers, the "river without end" has been a broad highway along which the French have sailed to establish themselves in the New World. At first timidly, then boldly, the explorers made their way as far as the Great Lakes, dropping a settlement here, a legend there, founding cities, building churches and establishing farms, and gradually dotting the whole course of the river with Breton and Norman names. The St. Lawrence thus, for many decades, was identified with French achievement, with deeds of French heroism, and with sacrifice endured by a brave race that never flinched before the task of pioneering the way along the watery wastes, and founding a new empire in an unknown part of the earth.

The tide of these striking human events always ran counter to the current of the great river. But now, for a time, a great change has been effected. The human tide is moving the other way. The descendants of the pioneers, and those who share with them the responsibility of empire, are moving with the stream in thousands to the sea and to the shores of the land which was the original starting point. No one of the Canadian soldiers proceeding to France from the heart of Canada can altogether avoid this former natural path of the explorer, the settler, the missionary, or the coureurs de bois. If he cross the Lakes, he is upon the mighty pools which are the actual sources of the river; if he entrain from the West to journey by the trans-continental line, he must follow the course of a tributary, the Ottawa. No matter how he may travel, by ship, by train, or by road, he must, the moment he reaches the Great Lakes, proceed in the wake of the pioneers, of Cartier, Champlain, Frontenac, or La Salle, and traverse that Canada

Sprung of the saint and the chevalier.

In realizing what the St. Lawrence owes to its French associations, it is perhaps a bit startling to think that, had the pioneer in the Canadian primeval wilds been the Anglo-Saxon instead of the Frenchman of that romantic age of the Louis, the purely human associations of the river might have failed to capture men's imagination in the way they do now. One might, for instance, have had a highly plausible but prosaic account of seismic or other disturbances to account for the delightful island resorts which form an international playground at the very beginnings of the river. But instead, Gallic esprit and Breton tradition and legend have woven a story of naïve beauty around the Thousand Isles, and, in the place of practical geological data, there is the picturesque, if unconvincing, legend of their formation from the flowers which fell upon this spot as the Garden of Eden was being transported through the air. And so it is everywhere along the giant river. No matter where one looks along its banks, one is always being invited to set aside prosaic facts and to employ the imagination to touch the river with its beauty.

To go back to the world war and the changes it has wrought, these new meanings and new values which have been imparted to everyday things will not be lost upon the Canadian soldiers who journey to France by the St. Lawrence. By a singular coincidence, the early course of the river's channel is indelibly associated with the founding of that Red Man's League of Nations known as the Five Nations. Was it not on the St. Lawrence that the two young men of the Onondagas saw the mysterious white canoe propelled swiftly and silently by him who pronounced that sacred word which proclaimed him Hiawatha, or Manitou, of all the fair realm of lakes and islets? And was it not Hiawatha who foretold the coming of war, and who counseled the union of nations in a common bond of protection? Today the young men of the Canadian nation are going forth at the call of war. By a strange coincidence, too, they are helping to form another league of five related nations, to knit, in short, the bonds which shall indissolubly unite Canadians with Britons, Australians, New Zealanders, and Afrikanders.

Notes and Comments

WE BOW to the Minot Daily News, the more readily, perhaps, because in so doing we bow to ourselves. It is like this. The Minot Daily News, on the 25th of September, published four paragraphs of "Editorial Comment," every one of which it appropriated, editorially but without comment, from the editorial page of this paper for the 17th or 18th of September. But why, it may be asked, should we bow to the editor who, in the euphuistic phrase of the police court reporter, relieves us of our property? Well, for several reasons. First, because we admire his taste: after all they were our notes. Second, because we respect his self-restraint: he might have taken more. And, third, because we see that he has evidently been reading us: which is to his credit. But we must distinctly record our regret that the only lesson he appears to have derived from this reading is the eminently Germanic one that "Gott" helps those who help themselves.

THE news reported from the various sectors along the western front, during the last few days, would indicate very clearly that what was pronounced, by the German High Command a few weeks ago, a skillfully conducted strategical retreat, has now become a masterly sprint for any kind of cover.

SPEAKING of a certain candidate for a certain office at the recent primary election in Massachusetts, who, it is alleged, has failed to make a return of his election expenses, a Boston newspaper remarks that while theoretically he is liable to punishment, if he has violated the law in this respect, such an eventuality is remote, "as the Corrupt Practices Act is regarded by politicians as a legislative joke." Is this all that is required to render a law innocuous in Massachusetts? And if this is all, can it be wondered at that other laws are regarded by other than politicians as legislative jokes? Suppose that, just for a change, one of these jokes should turn out to be a very serious matter for the joker; would not that be a good thing for the rest of the community?

THE time is coming when people in the American "Who's Who" will be judged by many standards that were not recognized before the United States entered the war. Of course, there will be titles, medals, crosses, honorable mentions, and other things of like importance to be incorporated in the brief biographical sketches, but what a delver after something out of the common in personal history will probably be seeking to learn is whether the subject of the sketch filled his questionnaire without calling in the other members of the family and the family lawyer.

AN AMUSING incident occurred at a recent investiture by the King in the Quadrangle of Buckingham Palace. The details of the exploit of Lieutenant Anton of the R. N. R., being of a nature which might prove useful to the enemy, cannot be told until after the end of the war. So, when this "hush" V. C. stepped forward to receive his decoration at the hands of the King, the equerry merely stated his name, and the band of the Irish Guards, unknowingly improving on the occasion, struck up "Hush, hush, hush, Here comes the Bogey man!" And there was a laugh all round.

A NUMBER of contemporaries make much in headlines, and otherwise, of the announcement from Berlin that President Wilson's latest reply to Germany's most recent plea for peace has produced "an unfavorable impression" in that city. The manner in which this bit of news is handled almost leads one to infer that the newspapers in question expected the Berliners to do handsprings from pure joy, up and down both sides of the Friedrichstrasse, over the news that the dance would not be over until they had reckoned with the fiddler to the last pfennig.

CAN anybody remember the school bully who, while picking himself up after a surprise attack, was wont to whimper, "You'd better let me alone; I'll get even with you some time." If so, that person will enjoy this passage from an article in the Berlin Vossische Zeitung, dealing with President Wilson's reply:

> It appears that we are at the stage when it is still possible to warn the enemy that in the history of the world it has often been proved a mistake to drive a strong nation, which in order not to venture its all offered its hand in peace, into summoning all its slumbering forces to the national battle.

Considering all the attendant circumstances, this is worthy of the Berlin Fliegende Blätter in its palmiest days.

ONE point that appears to have been overlooked amid the general commotion of the times is that the situation in Germany, Austria, and Turkey is providing material for a large society of former cabinet ministers, should it be thought advisable to organize one after the war.